

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 30.00

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 4, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 75, 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 90, 82

November 4, 1913 Temperature 6 a.m. 72 p.m. 76
Humidity 81 67

2951 號七十月九年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914.

三拜禮 號四月一拾英倫曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BAPTISING GERMANY'S NEW ARMY.

GREAT SLAUGHTER BY THE BRITISH.

Russian Troops to Attack Turks.

BRITISH WARSHIP SHELLS AKABA; THE TOWN EVACUATED

Egypt Under Martial Law.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

Martial Law in Egypt.

Nov. 3, 5.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that General Maxwell, in a Proclamation, says the British Government has ordered him to take military control of Egypt to ensure the protection of the country, which is under martial law from to-day.

Loan for Australia.

Nov. 3, 5.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says it is announced that the Imperial Government is assisting Australia with a loan of £20,000,000.

Russia Tranquil.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Czar, in a manifesto, says Russia will receive fresh aggression from the ancient persecutor of Christianity with perfect tranquillity. He adds that the valiant armies of Russia will triumph.

Russian Troops to Attack Turks.

Nov. 3, 2.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tiflis reports that the Imperial Viceroy of the Caucasus, in an Army order, states that in view of the Turkish attack on the Russian coast and on vessels of the Black Sea Fleet, the Emperor has ordered the Army in the Caucasus to cross the frontier and attack the Turks.

Another Admiralty Warning.

Nov. 3, 2.10 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that, in consequence of the indiscriminate laying of German mines in trade routes under neutral flags, the whole of the North Sea must be considered a military area, and all shipping henceforth will pass a line drawn from the Hebrides through the Faroes to Iceland at its own peril unless it follows Admiralty instructions.

H.M.S. Minerva Shells Akaba.

Nov. 4, 2.30 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that, on her arrival at Akaba, H.M.S. Minerva found the place occupied by soldiers, one of whom was apparently a German, and also armed natives.

The Minerva shelled the fort and the troops. The town was evacuated and a landing party proceeded to destroy the fort, barracks, post-office and stores.

There were no British casualties, but the enemy sustained some losses.

"The Heaviest Fighting Yet Engaged in;" Immense German Losses.

Nov. 3, 1 p.m.

An eye-witness with the British headquarters states that the British from the Aisne went to meet the new army which it was known Germany was raising; also the fall of Antwerp had released the besieging troops.

At first, the troops which approached the North Coast were composed almost entirely of cavalry; then more infantry and guns; next, new formations and heavy artillery. Thus the enemy attacked the whole line, and the operations took on a new complexion.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

The battle now raging is the scene of the heaviest fighting yet engaged in, resulting in immense losses to the Germans.

The British are daily taking prisoners, and twice recovered batches of British prisoners taken by the enemy.

The British and French guns combined most effectively, but we lost considerably from heavy howitzers.

The most notable day was that of the battle of October 23, south of the Lys, when we silenced the hostile batteries and severely repulsed the infantry, while northward we advanced and drove the enemy from their trenches.

Our artillery did great execution amongst the retreating Germans.

The enemy returned and made five desperate assaults; they advanced in a mass, singing "Die Wacht am Rhein;" but were easily repulsed. It was slaughter at point-blank range—was a holocaust. Our shrapnel tore through the retreating new formations.

Brilliant British Feat.

Nov. 3, 1.25 p.m.

The eye-witness describes the brilliant feat of transferring a large body of British troops from the Aisne to the battle on the North Coast, and finds a parallel to the Japanese at Mukden flinging masses of troops from the Centre to the extreme Left Wing. The British achievement, however, was more remarkable, as the numbers and distance were greater. The transference was made by marching, railways, and motor-cars. The movement was made at night-time, the enemy suspecting nothing, although sometimes the lines were only a hundred yards apart.

The Frenchmen successfully replaced the British, and the Germans merely thought they were ordinary reliefs going to the firing-line and supply trains moving to the valley below.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Germans Again Repulsed All Along the Line.

Nov. 2, 7 p.m.

A communique issued in Paris states: The enemy continued the offensive yesterday with equal violence in Belgium and the north of France, especially between Dixmude and Lys; but, despite attacks and counter-attacks, we made slight progress all along the line, except in the village of Messines, part of which the enemy captured.

The Germans attempted a great effort against the suburbs of Arras, which failed, as did attacks on Lihons and Quesnoy.

We made slight progress in the region of the Aisne, in the direction of Traoy-le-Val, to the north of the Forest of l'Aigle, as well as at certain points on the right bank of the Aisne, between the Forest of l'Aigle and Soissons.

Above Vailly an attack against our troops holding the right bank also failed.

The same result attended night attacks on the heights of Chemin-des-Dames.

The renewed activity of the enemy's heavy artillery, noticeable at Rheims, between Argonne and the Meuse and on the heights of the Meuse had no appreciable result.

The enemy made an offensive reconnaissance movement, which was repulsed. We progressed in the Vosges and, besides re-capturing the heights dominating the Col de Saint-Marne, we occupied the positions in the Ban-de-Sapt district from which the enemy had bombarded Saint-Die.

[Lys-lez-Lannoy is in the department of Nord, about 8.1-2 miles ENE. of Lille.

Messines is in the province of West Flanders (Belgium) 6 miles from Ypres.

Lihons-Saint-Marie is in the French department of Somme, about 12 miles S.W. of Peronne, 14 miles ESE. of Albert and 2 miles west of Chaulnes.

Quesnoy-sur-Deule is in the department of Nord, 6 miles N.W. of Lille.

Traoy-le-Val is in the department of Oise, 8.1-2 miles NE. of Compiègne.

Ban-de-Sapt is in the department of Vosges, 6.1-2 miles from St. Die.

St. Die is also in the department of Vosges, 33 miles from Epinal and about 8 miles from the German frontier.]

Grand Vizier Apologises.

Nov. 2, 8.20 p.m.

Reuter understands that the Grand Vizier has offered apologies for the recent events in the Black Sea.

More Captures by the Karlsruhe.

Nov. 2, 10.10 p.m.

Lloyd's agent at Para reports that a German steamer has landed the passengers and crews of the steamers Van Dyck, Hurstdale and Ganton, which had been captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

[Para (or Belem) is on the western shore of the Bay of Guajara, Brazil.

The Van Dyck is a Belgian steamer, registered at Antwerp and belonging to Marshall and Gerling. She was built in 1904 at Hoboken and has a gross tonnage of 1,182 tons.

The Hurstdale is a vessel of 2,752 tons gross, built in 1902 for Lambert Bros. Ltd., of Liverpool.

The Ganton was built in 1894, for Steel, Young and Co., of London, and is 3,021 tons gross.]

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

North African Mussulmans Show no Sympathy for Turks.

Nov. 2, 10.25 p.m.

Reuter learns from diplomatic sources that the Turkish apology, in order to be satisfactory, must be accompanied by guarantees of reparation for the acts of war committed.

France has issued an official statement regarding the Turkish crisis similar to Great Britain's. She says the news from North Africa indicates that the Mussulmans there understand the Porte's error and show no sympathy with the Turks in their recklessness.

Fleet's Message to Prince Louis of Battenberg.

Nov. 2, 10.25 p.m.

The Press Bureau at sea that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has telegraphed to H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, late First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, as follows:—

The whole Fleet learns with the deepest possible regret of your resignation. We look to you with the greatest loyalty, respect and gratitude for your work for the Navy.

German Offensive Again Completely Fails.

Nov. 3, 3 a.m.

An official report published in Paris at eleven o'clock in the evening states:—

Between the North Sea and the Oise the German attacks to-day have been less violent than yesterday.

We progressed in Belgium, south of Dixmude and south of Gheluvelt, and have held all our positions.

The violent German offensive in the region of the Aisne, between Bray-en-Laonnois and Vailly, has completely failed.

[Gheluvelt is in the province of West Flanders, 31 miles from Bruges and 8.1-2 miles from Ypres.]

Bray-en-Laonnois is in the department of Aisne, 12 miles from Vailly.

Vailly is in the department of Aisne, 10 miles ENE. of Soissons.]

Turkish Embassy Leaves Petrograd.

Nov. 3, 6.30 a.m.

It is announced from Petrograd that M. Sazonoff, after hearing Turkey's reply on Sunday, said it was unsatisfactory and ordered his passport to be handed to the Turkish Charge d'Affaires. The latter, with the Embassy staff, left yesterday.

"Too Late to Begin any Negotiations Whatsoever."

Nov. 3, 6.30 a.m.

A message from Petrograd reports that the Grand Vizier's telegram to M. Sazonoff expressed profound regret at the rupture of good relations, due to a hostile act on the part of the Russian fleet.

He said the Porte would not fail to give an opportune solution of this question and would take all measures to prevent the possibility of a repetition of such acts. The Ottoman Government had decided to forbid its fleet to enter the Black Sea and to oppose the Russian fleet would not cruise near the Turkish littoral.

The Grand Vizier firmly trusted that Russia would show the same spirit of conciliation in this affair as Turkey, in the interests of the two countries.

M. Sazonoff, after listening to the Grand Vizier's telegram, replied to the Charge d'Affaires, Fahr-ed-Din, that Russia formally denied that her fleet took the hostile initiative and said it was too late to begin any negotiations on what was over.

He added that if Turkey had immediately expelled all German functionaries from her army and navy, then only would it have been possible to open negotiations with a view to satisfying sufferers from the treacherous aggression on Russian coasts. As Fahr-ed-Din's declaration had not changed the situation, Fahr-ed-Din would receive his passport on Monday.

The Maritz Affair.

Nov. 3, 7.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Capetown reports that Maritz's rebel following have split up into small bands and are wandering about aimlessly near the German border. Wholesale surrenders are expected.

Maritz himself is wounded.

The German Idea of "Playing the Game."

Nov. 3, 7.20 a.m.

The Admiralty, in an announcement regarding the North Sea, declares that at mine-laying under a neutral flag and reconnaissance by trawlers, hospital ships and neutral vessels are ordinary features of German naval warfare.

The Admiralty indicates the route to be followed by trading ships and adds that any deviation therefrom, even by a few miles may be followed by fatal consequences.

£200,000,000 British War Loan.

Nov. 3, 7.20 a.m.

The London Daily Telegraph states that the Government will shortly be issuing a war loan of two hundred millions sterling, redeemable in ten years, at four per cent. per annum.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

H.M.S. Minerva has bombarded Akaba, and the town has been evacuated.

The Admiralty announces that the whole of the North Sea must now be considered a military area.

Maritz's followers have been split up into small bands which are wandering aimlessly near the German border.

Turkey has made a so-called apology to Russia, but the latter says it is too late to begin any negotiations whatsoever.

Telegrams indicate renewed violent attacks by the Germans in France and Belgium, but all have ended in failure.

News from North Africa indicates that the Mussulmans there show no sympathy with the Turks' recklessness.

A German steamer has landed at Para the passengers and crews of three steamers captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

It is announced from Melbourne that the Imperial Government is assisting Australia with a loan of £20,000,000.

The Czar says Russia will receive the fresh aggression by the ancient persecutor of Christianity with perfect tranquillity.

The Russian Emperor has ordered the Army in the Caucasus to cross the frontier and attack the Turks.

The British Government has ordered General Maxwell to take military control of Egypt, which is now under martial law.

Mine-laying, under a neutral flag and reconnaissance by trawlers and hospital ships are described as ordinary features of German naval warfare.

A statement from the British Headquarters describes a brilliant feat by the British troops, and shows how the enemy suffered severely.

NEWS.

War news from Weihsui is given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and particulars of the new N.Y.K. steamer Yatsuka Maru appear on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co. Ltd. Meeting—noon.

Saturday, November 7.

Sale of Curios etc.—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Gala night, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 10.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, November 12.

Sale of Household Property—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—3 p.m.

Saturday, November 14.

Hongkong A.D.C. at Theatre Royal "Blue Bird."

Saturday, November 21.

H.K. Jockey Club, Extraordinary General Meeting.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Colborne Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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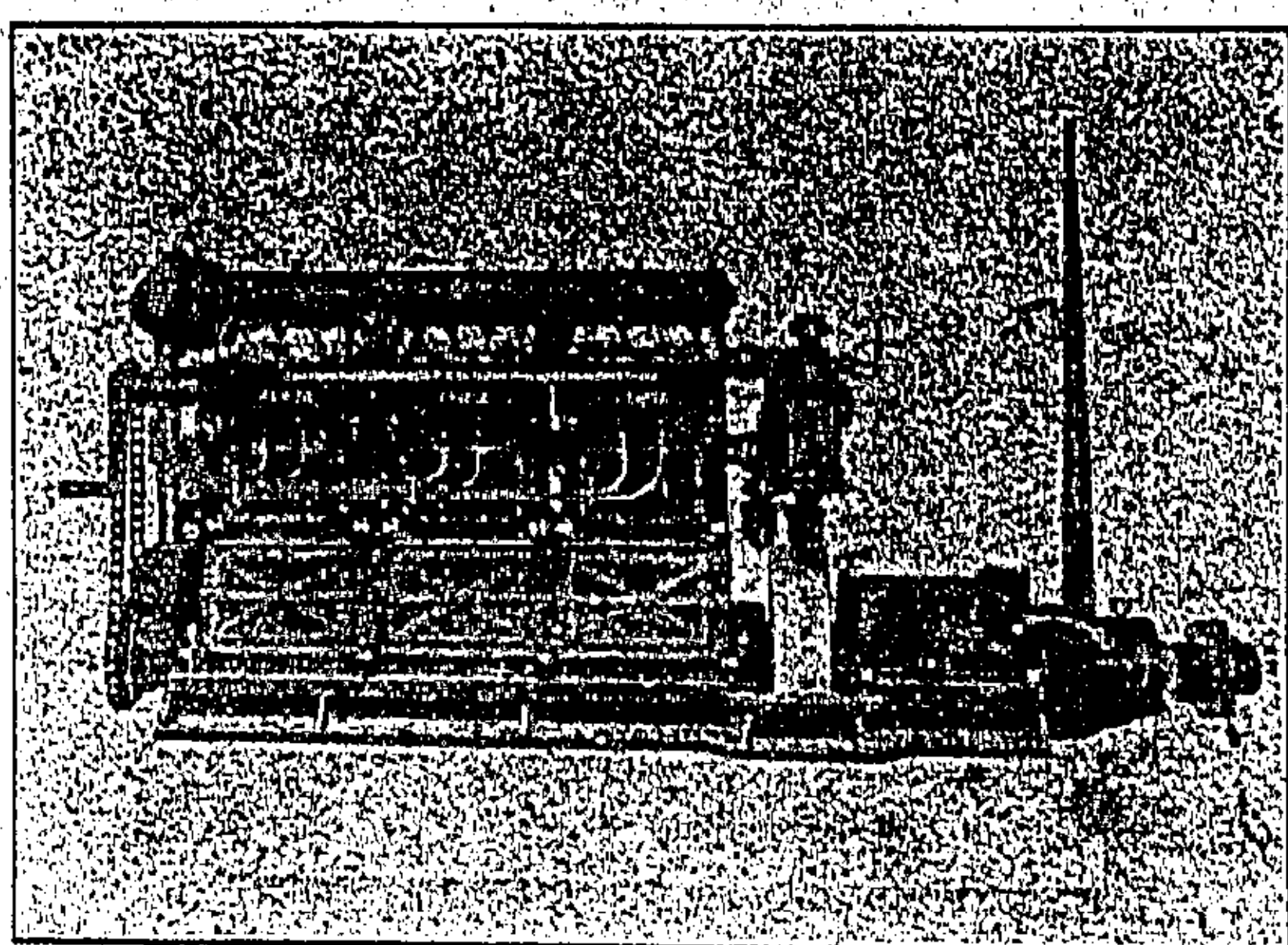
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South China Morning Post.

China's Chance.

It is an ill wind that blows no good and one of the few benefits blown up by the ill wind of war in Europe has come to China. Since hostilities began China has been cast upon her own resources and one cannot help admiring the spirit with which the Government and the people have faced the financial crisis which so suddenly overtook them. Robbed completely of foreign markets in which to obtain the wherewithal to carry on the many schemes of reorganization and reform in hand and at the same time administer the Government, China sought relief by economising, increasing internal revenues and raising ready cash by a national loan scheme which has luckily proved more successful than expected. The result of these measures is that the Government, at the present moment, three months after the outbreak of war in Europe, is more nearly self-supporting than at any period since the days of the Boxer rebellion.

Daily Press.

Russian Civilization.

There is no need to dwell upon an appreciation of Russian art, music, and letters, the Russian mind and Russian civilization. The name of Tolstoy, the greatest of literary prophets, at once figures along with many well-known writers and inspired musicians who were brought up among the snows of Russia. And, recalling these, it seems monstrous that this people should be ignorantly branded, with hardly a protest, as barbarous and uncivilized. The indictment is chiefly based on the fact that Russia is a very large country, mainly agricultural, and that immense areas are yet innocent of an invasion from cheap school-books. If this were the time for critically measuring the resources in mind and character of Russia, we should have no such misgiving regarding the alliance in which we find ourselves as seems to trouble those who have prompted these lines. We have too often observed how the finest achievements of the Russian people have in the past been misunderstood and ignored by people who were then busily engrossed in admiring the more scientific and material culture of the Teuton; to listen to the lackluster of Russia. The fruits of Teuton culture are to be seen in the devastation of the fair land of Belgium and the ruin of Europe in a Pyrrhic war.

China Mail.

The Economic Factor in the War.

All that is necessary is that the money we have been lending to foreign countries, and which last year amounted to £200,000,000, should now be devoted to war purposes. If a greater sum than £200,000,000 a year is needed for the prosecution of the war, then it may be necessary to effect a certain measure of economy in order that the savings may be greater. The balance of the annual savings of the nation of about £200,000,000 is needed in large measure for the construction of houses and the extension of factories, and it is obvious that a great many new factories will have to be erected in order to provide all those things which a country needs in a period of war and does not require in periods of peace. Should, however, circumstances arise to render so great an expenditure essential, we have no doubt whatever that out of new savings the country will be able to raise some £300,000,000 of money in the year for war purposes over and above any sums it may obtain by the sale of some portion of its great holding of foreign securities. Taken as far as the financial situation is concerned the position is one of great strength.

Rubber Output.

The approximate output of dry rubber for September at Sungai Tengah and Dahau Estates was respectively 15,250 lbs. and 10,160 lbs.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Radium Ore Supplies.
With the prominence given to the subject of radium, some interest attaches to a brief report by Mr. Edgar T. Wherry describing a deposit of carnotite near Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, published as Bulletin 580 H of the United States Geological Survey. Carnotite is one of the radium-bearing minerals, and this deposit is believed to have been formed by precipitation from the ground water and can now be seen in process of formation where water trickles out through cracks in the rocks. The deposit is of significant interest, but the present knowledge regarding it is insufficient to warrant any statement as to its workability. So far as is now known the total area covered by the carnotite-bearing lenses is very small, the observed outcrops being confined to a strip but a few hundred feet in extent.

World's Largest Staff.
The largest flagpole in the world was dedicated on the exposition grounds at San Francisco, when a 232-foot shaft of clear Oregon pine, the gift of the people of Astoria, Or., was formally tendered and accepted at exercises held under the auspices of the Oregon Society of California, and participated in by the Mayor and representatives of the exposition. Two huge staffs are firmly planted on the Oregon site and directly in front of the massive Oregon State building. From its lofty height there now flies a forty-nine-foot American flag, which was raised yesterday and which also is the gift of a patriotic Oregonian. The exercises were opened by Mrs. J. W. Howard, vice-president of the Oregon Society. Secretary Eugene Shelby acted as master of ceremonies. George A. Nelson, of Astoria, who assisted in bringing the pole here, was the first speaker. Nelson formally tendered his city's gift to the exposition, and Mayor Rolph followed him with an address of acceptance, in which he again spoke warmly of the bond which unites the neighbouring states on the Pacific Coast. O. M. Clark, one of Oregon's exposition commissioners; George L. Hutchins, of Portland, President of the Festivals Association of the Pacific Coast, and W. D. Wheelwright, a well-known Oregonian, also spoke in felicitous vein. At the conclusion of this part of the exercises Mrs. Clark, wife of the exposition commissioner, unveiled the brass tablet telling of Astoria's gift. The huge flag was raised by little Miss Marie Linquist, a San Francisco lass, who is the granddaughter of Captain W. H. Pope, a famous old Columbia river pilot. After the exercises dancing was enjoyed for an hour in the Oregon State building.

L. P. Methods.
A very pretty dispute is in the making between Mr. L. G. Wells and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, says the *Globe*. It appears that Mr. Wells, together with Mr. C. Hagberg Wright, sent their letter to the *Labour Leader*, in which regret was expressed that two of the more prominent members of the Socialist wing of the Labour party, Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, are devoting their very great energies and abilities to a campaign against the present war on account of some fancied diabolical quality of our ally Russia. It was also pointed out that these two shining lights of the Labour party, however extensive their travels, did not appear to have ever visited Russia, "or to have any ideas about Russia that have not been derived from popular fiction and melodrama." This letter was not published, but the *Labour Leader* quoted a single sentence and then devoted a column "to the vehement abuse of its two writers." In a communication to the Press Mr. Wells requests local papers in Labour constituencies to note these L.P. methods.

New Dean of St. Albans.
Canon George Wilfrid Blenkins, Vicar of Hitchin, Herts, has been appointed by the Crown to the Deanery of St. Albans, and by the Bishop of St. Albans to the Rectory of St. Albans, which dual appointment was rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Walter John Lawrence.

NOTICE

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NEW N.Y.K. STEAMER.

On October 20 the new N.Y.K. steamer *Yasaka-maru* left Kobe for Yokohama, where she will commence her maiden voyage to London, the terminal port of the company's European run pending certain eventualities in Antwerp. The steamer was built, says the *Japan Chronicle*, at the Kawasaki Yard, and is undoubtedly one of the finest, if not the finest, vessel launched in Kobe. She has a gross tonnage of 12,000, and a displacement tonnage of 21,000. Her length is 525 feet over all, breadth 63.1/2 feet, and depth 37.1/2 feet. She has a cargo capacity of 14,000 tons, while her speed is 17 knots. Her passenger accommodation is large, 122 first-class, 60 second-class, 12 intermediate, and 178 steerage. Needless to say, she is classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's. The *Yasaka-maru* was thrown open to public inspection on Monday afternoon, and a large number of people, including several foreigners, availed themselves of the invitations issued by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The gangway landed one on to a fine broad deck, with battened holds. Following the line indicated, one next turned to the right and mounted the poop, where the second-class accommodation is found. There is one hatch up here, but when this hold is not working, passengers have ample space in which to promenade. Mounting first the deck-house, one finds oneself on a sort of after-bridge, with the usual appliances and boats, while the ship's hospital is also located here; it could not be in a better position so far as coolness and quiet is concerned; there are three self-levelling cots of the latest type, while a special bathroom is attached for the use of this department. Returning to the lower deck, one enters the second-class smoking-room containing three card-tables, and decorated with green leather and illuminated by stained-glass windows. Though not large, it can be described as an exquisite room, for in addition to the real comfort provided, the fittings generally are such as must please the eye in all climates, and an important consideration on a run like this. Descending to the deck below, which is a continuation of the main deck, one comes to the second-class cabins. The N.Y.K., in their printed description of these cabins, say that "second-class passengers are quite as comfortably accommodated as first-class." It is no exaggeration, for the cabins in question are provided with necessities which only a few years ago were reserved for first-class quarters. The cabins on the outside have a port-hole for each bunk, upper and lower, so are well lighted. A few of the cabins are situated in the middle of the poop. The dining-saloon is in-keeping with the rest of the accommodation in the second-class; it contains eight small tables, and one long one; there are forty-six seats altogether; a piano is provided. An ironing-

TURKISH ENVOY.

Reported to be Leaving America.

Washington, September 24.—Following the announcement today by A. Rustem Bey, Turkish Ambassador, that he does not alter his views, expressed in a recent interview, and will leave the United States within a fortnight, President Wilson expressed to callers his displeasure over the recent utterances of some of the diplomats accredited to the United States from belligerent governments. He mentioned names and told inquiring newspapermen that he would make no comment, preferring that the discussion be conducted through the regular channels of the State Department.

Three published interviews in particular have given the American government offence, one by the Turkish Ambassador, another by Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister to Mexico, and a third attributed to Baron von Schoen, former secretary of the German embassy at Tokyo, but formally repudiated by him.

Turkish Envoy to Leave.
Whether other interviews have been taken up officially has not been divulged. The Turkish Ambassador was given an opportunity to withdraw his remarks, but he informed the President that he did not care to change his views and would leave the United States soon of his own initiative on leave of absence. His interview compared lynchings in the United States and "water cures" in the Philippines to acts which the Turkish people had committed in religious uprisings.

An explanation of the remarks of Sir Lionel Carden, who criticised President Wilson's Mexican policy, is expected to be forwarded by the British Foreign Office as soon as the Minister, who is en route to England, reaches there.

Repudiated by Von Schoen, Baron von Schoen called on Acting Secretary Lansing of the State Department and personally repudiated an interview in which he was represented as saying that the Japanese hated the American people and that war between the two countries was inevitable. The explanation of the German Secretary was accepted by Mr. Lansing.

room and an electric laundry are to be found along one of the passages. The engineers' quarters are amidships, and line two broad passages on either side, down which a good current of air should pass when the steamer is in motion. Near the engine-room these passages become narrower. On the starboard side one passes first a large dispensary, next door to which is the doctor's room, while next to that is the barber's shop, "with a barber in prompt attendance." On the other side is a spacious dark-room "specially placed at the disposal of amateur photographers." The first-class cabins are excellent.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

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"KIRKENDOA" furnished.

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TO LET.—No. 6, Morrison Hill, immediate entry. Apply

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"TANTALLON" 144 The Peak—Barker Road level—3 Minutes from Tram Station. Apply—GODDARD & DOUGLAS, Prince's Buildings.

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TO LET.—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans. Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent varying from \$20 to \$40.—Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms.—Apply H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

TO LET.—Ravenshill West, No. 3, Park Road; Tennis Court. Apply to DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON, Hongkong, 29th October, 1914.

TO LET.—Part of Ground Floor, 25 Des Vaux Road Central; splendid situation. Apply DRAGON CYCLE Co.

TO LET.—Offices in No. 3, Queen's Buildings. Moderate rent. Apply to "S" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shamen Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited. The premises on Shamen Lot No. 36, now in the occupation of Messrs Funnell and Paget. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

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Wrecks and Casualties.

The Bureau Veritas Monthly List, published on August 1, of wrecks and casualties recorded in June last announces that 22 sailing vessels were reported as totally lost: 11 by stranding, 2 by collision, 4 by fire; while 2 foundered, and 3 were condemned. In addition, 5 were broken up or converted. No fewer than 69 sailing vessels were damaged: 23 by stranding, 23 by collision, 2 by fire, 5 by leaks, 16 by stress of weather. The steamers totally lost were 15: 10 by stranding, and 1 by fire, while 2 foundered, and 2 were missing. In addition, 6 were broken up or converted.

The steamers damaged were 257: 80 by stranding, 107 by collision, 18 by fire, 4 by leaks, 21 by stress of weather; while 48 reported injury to their engines or boilers.

THE BLUEBIRD IS COMING.

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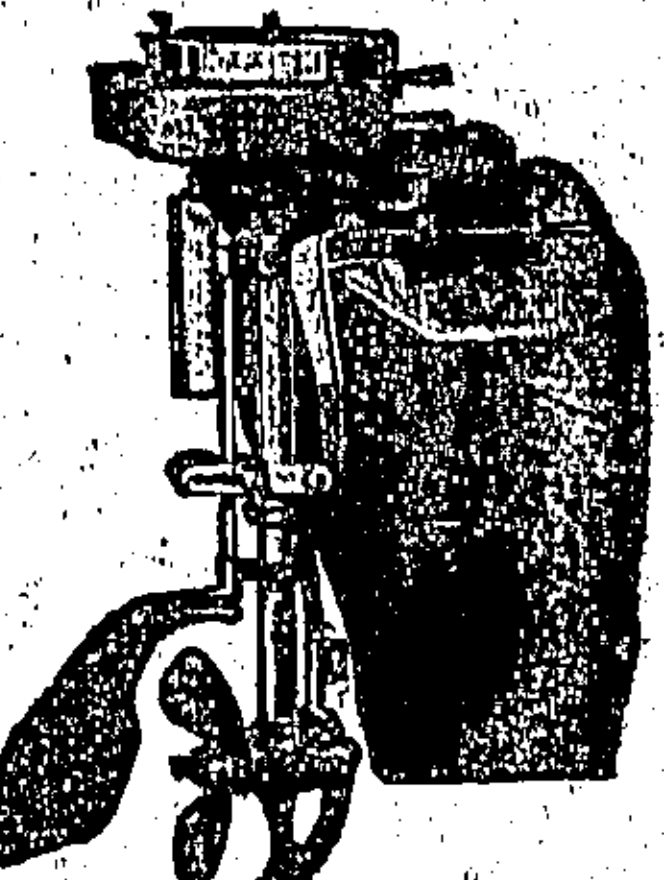
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ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone 27.



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LONG YUEN Co.,
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communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
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period will be continued until countermanded.
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to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe,
Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve
the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914.

THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.

We have on many occasions made reference to Hongkong's
peculiar interest in the completion of the Hankow-Canton Railway,
and commented on the regrettable delay in the forging of this link,
which would bring us into direct communication with Central China.
The question may again be mentioned and a few facts concerning
the reasons for the delay be noted. First of all, it should
be recalled that, according to original intentions, the line was to be
in full working order by May of this year. In point of actual fact,
there is not a foot of metal laid from the Hankow side as yet, so we
are informed, while only a few miles of earth-work have been taken
in hand. Happily, from the Canton end much better progress has
been made, and sections of the line are already opened up.

What are the reasons which have hindered the construction
of the roadway from Hankow? At the moment the great obstacle
is lack of funds, due to the war making advances of money from the
International Banking Group impossible just now. And as long
as the war lasts there is, therefore, small probability of the work
being pushed forward. But had it not been for typically Chinese
mismanagement long before war broke out, we should have seen
quite a considerable section of the line laid by this time. The chief
factor operating as a brake on forward development has been the
constant chopping and changing in the Chinese management.
There is now ample evidence that officials have been dropped into
the position of Director, not because of any ability to fill the office,
but solely because they were suspected of revolutionary sympathies
and it was thought that a lucrative post would "keep them quiet."
Then, too, there was an unseemly squabble as to where the precise
location of the terminus should be, and an additional cause of delay
was provided by the protracted bargaining between the Railway and
landowners for land required by the Administration along the route
to be taken.

All these factors have operated against the progress of this
important work, which seems fated to be indefinitely hung up.
One by one the purely Chinese difficulties have been circumvented,
though the process has been painfully slow, but just when a sound
Administration had taken the helm and there were hopes of affairs
straightening out, the needed supply of capital from Europe has
been cut off. So it looks as if we shall still have to wait patiently for
the carrying out of an undertaking in the completion of which
Hongkong has more than passing interest.

Food-Price Problems.

It goes without saying that the
public fully appreciates the work
which the Food Committee is
doing in its endeavour to stop
the practice on the part of certain
dealers of over-charging for the
necessaries of life. The list, as
periodically revised, are distinct-
ly helpful to the housewives of
Hongkong in keeping a check
on their compradore's books.
But it is no easy matter to
pin the Chinese shopkeeper
down to the official price.
One of the difficulties may
be mentioned to illustrate
this point. The official list gives
the prices to be charged for
several kinds of fish, but inas-
much as the average housewife
merely orders, as a general rule,
such and such a quantity of
"fish," without specifying the
particular kind, the wily com-
pradore is able—as he doubtless
does—to supply the lowest-priced
variety at the highest-listed price.
In other words, he charges "No.
1" prices for the most inferior
fish and is thus able to escape
detection. The same problem is
met, in lesser form, in regard to
flour and sugar, for the housewife
has no means of knowing what is
No. 1 or what is No. 4 grade
until, in the case of flour, the
commodity is made up in a form
ready for consumption. It is not
an easy matter with which to
deal, but we commend the point
to the Food Committee for its
consideration.

An Interesting Advertisement.

Our attention has been called
to the following advertisement,
taken from a paper recently out
from Home:—"Analytical chemist
wanted at once, works near
London; metallurgy and paints;
must be reliable analyst and
college-trained; with works
experience preferred; salary
£150 per annum; a permanent
post, but men eligible for enlist-
ment need not apply as they
should be serving their country."
Whatever else that advertiser may
be short of, he is not wanting
in cheek; and, with cheek, we
seem to detect a certain judicious
admixture of hypocrisy. A new-
fledged analytical chemist might
possibly be glad to take a post at
the princely salary mentioned,
but the experienced man who ac-
cepted it might, in nine cases out
of ten, be set down as a member
of the "ac-user" brigade, or else
as a man down on his luck, to
whom such an offer is a cowardly
insult.

Profiting by the Circumstances of the Hour.

This is not, by a good many,
the first instance we have come
across of astute firms seeking to
balance losses occasioned by war
conditions by milking their
unfortunate employees. We
commented, the other day, on the
generosity of some business
houses in London and elsewhere
that have given large sums to the
Prince of Wales' Fund and, at
the same time, have contributed
towards the general poverty by
cutting down either staffs or
wages, or both. Here is the same
large-hearted spirit again. The
gentlemen in want of an analyst
converts the advertisement-
column into a sermonette column,
tells young men gratuitously
what they ought to be doing, and
adds point to his refreshing little
homily by asking a man whose
education may have cost con-
siderably over a thousand pounds
—and who, if he be really a fully
qualified and experienced man,
can ordinarily look to earn, at the
very lowest, £300 a year—to
work for £150. There is a de-
lightfully Pecksniffian touch
about the whole business.

The Lord Mayor's Show.

Apparently neither the Lord
Mayor's Show nor the Guildhall
Banquet are, for obvious reasons,
to be held this year. If this
should be the case, it will be in-
teresting to see whether here, as
in other matters, the war will
make history. For years past
daring innovators have wished to
do away with the pageant, but
no Lord Mayor has as yet been
bold enough to take the plunge,
although more than one would
have been glad to have been able
to dispense with the Show. It
would certainly be regrettable if
one of the few vestiges of pagean-
try in our public life were to dis-
appear entirely, however excellent
the reasons for its abandonment.

—Globe.

DAY BY DAY.

OHEER GIVES AND TAKES, BY
GIVING TAKES THE MOST.The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70;
fine.At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 70;
fine.The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive to-
morrow.Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day
at 11 a.m.Canadian and Siberian Mail.—
Closed to-day at 3 p.m.Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph pub-
lished 30 columns of solid
reading matter. To-day there
will be 35 published.The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on
demand to-day is 1s. 8.7-16d."The Fifth."
To-morrow is Guy Fawkes'
Day.The Monsoon.
The north-east monsoon should
set in to-morrow.Christmas Mail.
The public is reminded that
the Christmas parcel mail closes
at 5 p.m. to-morrow.Company Meeting.
The annual meeting of share-
holders in the Hongkong and
South China Steam Fisheries Co.
is to be held at noon to-morrow.China Association—Change of
Address.The offices of the China Asso-
ciation have been removed from
159, Cannon-street, to 99, Cannon-
street, London, E.C.Former Hongkong Governor's
Son Killed.Lieutenant F. W. Des Voeux,
who has been killed at the front,
was the son of Sir William Des
Voeux, at one time Governor of
Hongkong.Silver for Hongkong.
According to the London and
China Express, a shipment of
340,000 ounces of silver was
recently made from San Francisco
to Hongkong.Marine Examinations.
The following have passed in
the examinations held at the Har-
bour Office during the month of
October:—Ernest Searle, master;
William Brewer, river master;
Thomas Francis Doyle, master.Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals
begs to acknowledge with thanks
the following donations to the
funds of the Hospitals:—Lam
Woon-lau, \$50; Tai Tsze-sun,
\$50; S. W. Tai, \$20.Prohibited Hours.
At the Marine Court, this
morning, three Chinese were
charged with sailing their boats
in the harbour during prohibited
hours. One of the defendants
was fined \$15 and the other two
were each fined \$10.Prince of Wales' Fund.
Amongst the further contribu-
tions to the National War
Relief Fund inaugurated by the
Prince of Wales are the follow-
ing:—Nippon Yusen Kai-
sha, Tokyo, \$500; P. & O. S. N.
Company (collected on board s.s.
Nankin) £38; Sir William
Treacher £30.Sir T. Jackson's Sons Wounded.
Amongst the wounded are two
sons of Sir Thos. Jackson, Bart.,
the Chairman of the London
Committee of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation:
Captain G. T. Jackson, King's
Royal Rifle Corps, is wounded,
and Lieutenant O. S. Jackson,
wounded in the head, arrived in
London some days ago.

DISCHARGED.

The Case Against a Typist.

Before Mr. Wood this afternoon,
Amy Mason, a typist, was
charged with receiving a stolen
cheque and with conspiring with
divers other persons to obtain by
means of false pretences \$95.93,
the money of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Faithfull appeared to
defend.

Serjt. Murphy informed his
Worship this morning that he
would have to ask for a remand,
when probably he would ask for
the discharge of the accused.

His Worship adjourned the
case until this afternoon, when
he discharged her.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

TURKEY TRIES TO BLUFF.

How We Baptise the New
German Troops.

Another example of Turkish
wiggling is provided by the
nature of the Grand Vizier's
"apology" to Russia. It ex-
presses "profound regret," but
at the same time tries to throw
the responsibility for the rupture
on to the shoulders of the Rus-
sians. The attitude is parallel
to that of the prisoner in the dock
who pleaded guilty but was at
times to add that he "didn't do
it." At first glance it might
appear that Turkey was endeav-
ouring to wriggle out of the un-
pleasant position in which she
finds herself, but, on looking into
the matter a little more closely, it
becomes evident that the whole
thing is nothing but temporising
on her part. She is an adept at
time-saving expedients, but on
this occasion she finds Russia in
no mood to fall into the trap;
she has been plainly told that it
is now too late to begin any negoti-
ations whatsoever. Britain also
has thoroughly made up
her mind in the matter, and
by getting in the first blow
by reducing Akaba she has given
Turkey a foretaste of what she
may expect for her double deal-
ing. Turkey has had ample
warning of the consequences
which would follow a departure
from the policy of neutrality, and
now she will begin to realise
what those consequences are.

Official "News."
Contrasting the daily official
reports of the land fighting be-
tween the German and Allied
troops with the war correspond-
ents' stories with which past wars
have made us familiar, one cannot
help being struck with their
drabness. There are no references
to the particular regiments en-
gaged, no names of Generals or
officers who have distinguished
themselves, no vivid pen-pictures
of the actual fighting. We are
merely told that the enemy
made an offensive movement
here, a counter-attack there,
and so forth. This, of course,
is in large part due to the huge
front over which the fighting
spreads, which makes detailed
stories out of the question. But
the statements issued are always
sufficiently precise to indicate the
respective positions of the engag-
ing forces, and, what is more,
they always tell the result of the
operations. So much is this so,
in fact, that we are even infor-
med—there is a case in point in
to-day's wires—when the enemy
takes half a village. So in these
circumstances the reader who has
a good map at his disposal should
have no difficulty in following
the trend of events.

Smashing the Germans.
If the ordinary official com-
muniquees are rather colourless,
however, the opposite is the case
when we come to the "eye-witness"
stories issued from the British
Headquarters. Such a one is to
hand this morning, and it tells in
most vivid fashion of the recent
operations in which the British
and French troops have been
engaged. Of more interest than
the graphic descriptions which it
embodies is the tale it tells of the
slaughter which our men have—
by a brilliant disposition of the
increased command, by supreme
generalship and courage, and by
deadly artillery fire—been able to
inflict on the enemy. The way in
which our sharpshooters up the
rifle-trenches new formations must
strike terror into the hearts of
those of the enemy who survived
it. It must have been a terrible
reception for the newcomers into
the ranks of the German Army.

German Methods.
The Great Monotony still pre-
vails in the North Sea. But
though we have not yet been able
to come to grips with the enemy,
we are gradually being initiated
into his despicable methods of
warfare. Germany has nothing
to learn in this direction. We are
told that mine-laying under a
neutral flag and reconnaissance
by trawlers and hospital ships
are "ordinary" features of
German naval warfare. Our
Admiralty is keeping a strict
watch on this sort of thing,
however, and the reply on our
part is to be found in the an-

DISORDERLY

BEHAVIOUR.

Engineer Flint and Bound
Over.

This morning, at the Police
Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne,
Henry Wright, an engineer, ap-
peared on a charge of behaving
in a disorderly manner in the
Grand Hotel. The case was
originally called on yesterday,
but the defendant did not appear,
and, as a consequence, his bail
of \$50 was forfeited. Yesterday
evening, however, the defendant
was arrested by Detective Clarke,
on board the s.s. Leetsea.

Mr. F. W. Goldring defended.
Mr. F. Reichmann, licensee of
the Grand Hotel, said that the
defendant behaved in a disor-
derly manner in the
lounge bar of his hotel, and
passed remarks reflecting on the
Governor, and alleged that the
prosecutor was a German spy.

Mr. Goldring informed his
Worship that the defendant was
at first taken before the Provost
Marshal, and that official appar-
ently did not consider what the
defendant had done as serious;
for if he had he would have dealt
with him through court martial
in preference to sending the case
to the Central Station as an or-
dinary offence. The defendant
was undoubtedly excited and
under the influence of liquor.

The magistrate emphasised the
case as a serious one. The prose-
cutor was well-known in Hong-
kong and the accusation made
was a very serious one as far as
he was concerned.

Mr. Goldring, however, sub-
mitted that the offence was a
trivial one. The defendant's bail
had been forfeited and he submit-
ted that that in itself was sufficient
and more than would have been
imposed in the ordinary way.

His Worship pointed out that
the bail had been forfeited be-
cause the defendant had omitted
to turn up. He imposed a fine
of \$10 and bound the
defendant over in the sum of
\$100 to be of good behaviour for
three months.

NEW ADVISOR TO CHINA.

Mr. W. F. Willoughby Leaves for
Far East.

Mr. William F. Willoughby,
newly appointed adviser for the
Republic of China, arrived at
San Francisco on September 18,
with his family, and registered
at the Hotel Stewart. They em-
barked on the steamship China
next day.

Strictly speaking, my first
work in China will be constitu-
tional, rather than financial," he
said.

"China's first need, I am in-
formed, is to devise a system of
government that will be
satisfactory to all. The new re-
public is in a formative period,
governmentally and nationally.
These aspects of the Chinese
situation are far more important
at present than financial ques-
tions, and my first work will be
directed in those channels.

"In a sense, I am to take up
the work of Professor Goodenow,
president of Johns Hopkins
University, who still is retained
as an advisor of the Chinese Re-
public, although in Baltimore.
After the constitutional questions
have been settled, other problems
will be considered."

Mr. Willoughby has had wide
experience in economics and his
administration of affairs as
secretary and treasurer of Porto
Rico are said to have led to his
selection by the Chinese Govern-
ment.

announcement regarding the very
definite course to be followed by
merchants shipping, which implies
that we also have been busy
minelaying but in a manner
which, we may be sure, conforms
to the ordinary usages of warfare.
Whether the German warships
like it or not, they will now have
to remain in their hiding place;
they dare not come out.

THE SINGAPORE
JUDGMENT CASE.Defendant's Counsel Unable
to Proceed.

This morning, in the Original
Court, the Chief Justice, Mr.
Justice Gompertz, continued the
case in which the Ohop Sea Wo-
men, of Raffles Quay, Singapore,
sued the Teat Tsick Co., and Lam
Siu-woo and Lam Woon-pan, 24,
Des Voeux Road, labour contract-
ors, to recover the sum of \$5,
798.27, being amount of a judg-
ment obtained in Singapore
against the defendants, or, in the
alternative, a similar sum as
balance for goods sold and
delivered.

Mr. Potter, instructed by Mr.
Ott Kong-sing, appeared for the
plaintiffs, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin,
instructed by Mr. E. M. Toser,
appeared for the second defend-
ant.

Mr. Jenkin said that he had
to make an application which he
very much regretted to have to
make. He knew that the proper
terms would be imposed upon
him, but he had to ask his Lord-
ship for a week's adjournment.
He asked it because, though the
case was started yesterday, he had
only received his instructions the
day before at 5 o'clock, and, having
gone into the case, which was a
curious one, he thought that
certain evidence which he under-
stood was available should be
called in order that what trans-
pired at Singapore should be
detailed.

Mr. Potter submitted that such
an application was impossible.
The only grounds were that his
friend had been instructed by his
clients at the proper time. He
thought that certain of the wit-
nesses which his friend already
had should be cross-examined;
in fact he was anxious to get at
them.

His Lordship told Mr. Jenkin
that he had not only to think of
his clients, but also of the posi-
tion they had placed him in.

Mr. Jenkin said he had already
spoken to his clients on the
matter very strongly. He was
sorry to have to humbug the
Court in that way; a date had
been fixed, but he felt he could
not present his case properly
unless he had time to go into it
more fully.

An order in terms was granted.

SANITARY BOARD.

The meeting of the Sanitary
Board, held yesterday after-
noon, was very brief, only routine
business being before the meet-
ing. Mr. G. N. Orme, the Presi-
dent, presided, and those present
were:—Lieutenant-Colonel Ger-
don Hall, Messrs. P. W. Goldring,
Chan Kai-ming, Ng Hon-tsz, Dr.
F. Clark (Medical Officer of
Health) and Mr. E. W. Hamilton
(Secretary).

It was agreed that the papers
be laid on the table.

The President said that they
had pleasure in welcoming that
day, Colonel Gordon Hall as a
member of the Board, and he
proposed that Colonel Gordon
Hall be appointed to take the
place of Colonel Irwin on the
sub-committee appointed to deal
with the matter of cemeteries and
the water carriage system.

Colonel Gordon Hall signified
his willingness, and the motion
was carried.

BALKAN WAR PICTURES.

This evening, there will be
screened at the Bijou an extreme-
ly interesting picture (length
1,500 feet) portraying some of the
events in the last Balkan War,
including: The mobilisation of
the Greek army, on the way to the
frontier, the military aeroplane
ready for flight, at a moment en-
gaged in the transport of troops,
the Greek Navy ready for action,
the Turkish fleet in the Dar-
danelles, the siege of and final
attack on Adrianople, general
view of the defenses, in the
trenches, Serbian artillery in
action, the Turks repulsing an
attack, Turkish prisoners in
Allies' camp, succouring the
wounded, etc., etc. This film also
embodies photographs of Charles
I, King of Roumania; George I,
King of Greece; Mahomet V,
Sultan of Turkey; and the King of
Bulgaria.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The order of the day for tomorrow's meeting of the Legislative Council are:—

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914. This Bill will go through all its stages at this meeting.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Medical Regulation Ordinance, 1884.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Nine million five hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars to the Public Service of the year 1915.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club versus the Kowloon Cricket Club, on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground on Monday, November 9. Play to commence at 10.30 a.m. Tea will be served in the pavilion at 1 p.m.:—R. N. Anderson, D. E. Donnelly, R. Kennedy, P. S. Leigh-Bennett, A. C. Leith, M. M. Maas, W. Manning, E. J. R. Mitchell, S. S. Moore, R. A. Stokes, R. P. Thursfield.

OCTOBER RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens during the month of October was:—

Date	Inches
1st	1.18
2nd	2.29
3rd	0.01
4th	—
5th	—
6th	—
7th	1.21
8th	—
9th	—
10th	—
11th	—
12th	0.07
13th	0.01
14th	0.14
15th	0.44
16th	0.17
17th	0.02
18th	0.52
19th	—
20th	—
21st	—
22nd	—
23rd	—
24th	0.05
25th	0.03
26th	0.10
27th	0.88
28th	5.00
29th	—
30th	0.04
31st	0.81
Total	10.07

THE "BRUMMER."

Germany's 17-inch Siege Howitzers.

In view of the extensive damage which has been done by the German 17-inch siege gun it is not surprising that there should be much public interest in Paris in regard to the nature of this new weapon and its working arrangements.

According to details published, says the Central News, the gun, which is popularly known as the "Brummer," and is operated only by engineers specially furnished by Krupp, is discharged electrically, its action being such that the operator cannot remain in the immediate vicinity. Its projectile weighs 950 kilograms—approximately 2,100 pounds—and on leaving the gun describes a parabola covering a distance of twenty kilometres (12½ miles), and rising to an altitude of 3,600 feet. It is added that the shell, on exploding, emits deadly gases.

The Germans are reported to be manufacturing now a gun of 20.08 in.

An American Loan to China. Peking, Oct. 26.—A week ago the Bethlehem Steel Works concluded with the China Tungpu a loan for \$2,000,000, a portion of which will be used to pay off the debts of the Peking-Kalgan Railway and the remainder to purchase rolling-stock from the Bethlehem Steel Works.

WEI-HAI-WEI'S PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Making Ready for the Wounded.

Wei-hai-wei, Oct. 24.

The history of Wei-hai-wei under the British flag, if ever it comes to be written, would make some-what sorry reading—a melancholy record of things begun and not finished. In the beginning Britain was to create a first-class fortress here, a naval base costing \$5,000,000 and outvaluing both Port Arthur and Tsingtau. But the expense of the Boer War and the teaching of the prophets of the "blue water" school led our Government to change its views—to put money into ships in preference to "bricks and mortar."

One of our contemporaries, it seems, has a great deal to say on "grand strategy," and on the unavoidable breach of China's neutrality by Britain and Japan in the attack on Tsingtau and the German railway in Shantung. The writer, or writers, argues that Germany was entitled to (scold) Tsingtau, because Russia and Great Britain did so at Port Arthur and at Wei-hai-wei, respectively. It is as well, even for people who indulge in one-sided logic, to be sure of their facts, and it should be clearly understood that Great Britain has not justified Wei-hai-wei.

Things Not Done. Of "things begun but not finished" we may note the defunct Chinese Regiment, which at one time mustered 1,300 men and must have cost over \$50,000 per annum: the incomplete fortifications of Liukungtau, on which a good round sum was spent: the unused Transvaal coolie immigration premises, costing, it is said, over £10,000: the Weihaiwei gold mine, which the Shanghai investor has every reason to remember! Last, but by no means least, there was the proposed Naval Hospital, the foundations of which were laid and materials collected—but no more. The "handy man," however, is seldom at a loss in encountering difficulties. The present Naval Sick Quarters—as is the case with a great many of the premises used by Europeans on the Island—are merely adapted Chinese houses. The writer, through the courtesy of Fleet Surgeon R. E. Stark, R.N., had an opportunity of inspecting the Sick Quarters, and it is surprising how much has been done with blocks of native buildings to fit them for the requirements of modern medical work. The hospital proper has its own electric lighting plant, which renders possible the use of an up-to-date X-ray apparatus. The operating room has been rendered thoroughly aseptic, and such serious operations as one for appendicitis, and the removal of a diseased kidney have recently been performed.

H. M. S. Kennet. Some of the wounded of the Kennet were landed here in a parlous state. Being too seriously injured to be moved from deck they had to be left as they lay till landed here after a very rough passage. Their condition on arrival can better be imagined than described. One died here, and two others were in a grave condition. One of these had a badly fractured skull, on whom the operation of trephining was successfully performed. The other was in a state of extreme exhaustion through loss of blood, and his life was saved by the gradual injection into the veins of a saline fluid—10 pints in all! Enough has been written to show how efficient is the medical aid that can be rendered at Wei-hai-wei to our wounded in the attack on Tsingtau—a comparatively small incident in the greatest war of all time, the last desperate effort of dying anarchy and the end, surely, of all government without consent.

The Hospital. The main block contains the P.M.O.'s office for secretarial work, etc., the operating room, the laboratory, certain small rooms for officers and larger wards for the men—thirty-six beds in all. These wards are simply, but quite efficiently, furnished with every convenience for a sick man. Close to this block is a solidly built three room containing a large supply of medicines, drugs, disinfectants, etc.

HOLDING THE FLAG ALOFT.

How Pegasus Marines Earned Fame.

Cape Town, Oct. 2.

Further official particulars have been received of the action between the British cruiser Pegasus and the German cruiser Konigsberg at Zanzibar.

The Konigsberg approached at full speed at five a.m. on Sunday, and disabled a British patrol boat with three shots. She then opened fire on the Pegasus. Her shooting, which was very accurate, began at a range of 9,000 yards, closing to 7,000.

The broadside of the Pegasus was engaged, but her guns were disabled in 15 minutes, when her fire ceased.

The British flag was shot away twice, but was held up by hand by marines. Apparently little or no damage was done to the Konigsberg—Renter.

Outside the main block are the buildings with separate cooking arrangements for zymotic cases. There are nineteen beds, but, if necessary, the premises could receive twice that number. Part of the U. S. Club has been taken into the hospital area providing further accommodation for thirty patients. Further back, premises in Beale Street have been reserved for the Sikhs, to receive forty to sixty cases. These will be under the more immediate care of a native doctor who has been attached to the existing medical staff, which, I should add, includes Surgeon Lloyd, R. N.

The good ship Shengking, Captain French, has been chartered by the Admiralty and was for several weeks in dockyard hands here, being fitted up as a hospital ship, swinging cots being provided for the more serious cases.

Red Cross Work.

Should the Germans carry out their threat and resist "to the last man," the number of wounded will probably exceed the accommodation the hospital provides, and arrangements have been made to use the Naval Canteen. Here minor cases and convalescents to the number of 100 have been provided for. In these circumstances the work would probably be more than the hospital nursing staff can undertake, and our womenfolk have, I believe, unanimously offered to give such time as they can spare to nursing and caring for the wounded. A ladies' committee has been called together by the Hon. Mrs. Cavendish, who takes general control of Red Cross work. The number of those who have had experience or training is limited, and we are fortunate in having, as a temporary resident here, a trained nurse in the person of Mrs. Phelps, whose lectures on nursing and bandaging, etc., have been well attended.

It is as well to be prepared for the worst, and the steps taken by the women of our small community are most praiseworthy and indicative of the spirit that animates the entire womanhood of the British peoples.

A Tragic Story.

Some fifty odd Germans, we hear, are prisoners in the hands of the Japanese, and they tell a sad story of German military methods. Though quite in keeping with much that has already happened, it is, of course, impossible to get confirmation of this report. Now that they are being besieged, it seems that the German reservists, who with a fine disregard of China's neutrality—flocked to Tsingtau at the beginning of the war, are not so desirous of a heroic, if useless, end as is the purely military section of the garrison. Two of their number went to the Governor as a deputation to suggest that as honour had been satisfied, it was about time to think of surrendering to force majeure.

The two deputies were charged with cowardice, etc., put under arrest, and publicly executed next morning.—N. G. Daily News Correspondent.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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LOCAL & AUSTRALIAN MEATS,
SMOKED FISH, SAUSAGES, HAMS,
BACON, CORNED PORK, CORNED BEEF.

AND

We Import

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TABLE BUTTER THAT MONEY CAN BUY,

THE "DAISY" BRAND.

PEACE TREATIES.

Nine Nations Come into Line.

Washington, September 15.—That Emperor William's reply to the informal peace enquiry of the United States which it is hoped will open the way to end the European war is expected within the next few days was revealed to-night.

The feeling of optimism in administration circles was heightened to-day by the signing of treaties between the United States, Great Britain, France, Spain and China which it is believed "will make armed conflict between the United States and these nations almost, if not entirely, impossible."

Settlement by Diplomacy. The treaties provide that all disputes which cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be submitted to a permanent commission for investigation for one year.

Similar in principle to the twenty-two treaties signed with Central and South America and a few European countries, nineteen of which have been ratified by the Senate, the four posts signed to-day are regarded by officials and diplomats here as the most advanced step which the American Government has taken to forward the cause of peace.

Immediately after the conventions were signed, Secretary Bryan despatched telegrams to the American Embassies and Legations in Germany, Russia, Austria and Belgium notifying them of what had occurred and expressing the desire of the United States to sign similar treaties with those countries, all of which have endorsed the principle of the peace plan.

Japan Not in Pact. Japan alone has not accepted the principle or entered into negotiations, it became known to-day, because of the desire of the Ministry there not to confuse the Japanese public while the alien land controversy is being adjusted.

Members of the Cabinet and administration officials witnessed the signing ceremony in the office of the Secretary of State. Mr. Bryan and personal friends of the Secretary were present.

The Cabinet officers, Ambassadors and Ministers who witnessed the signing of the treaties were given a luncheon at the University club later. Speeches were made there in advocacy of peace, but no direct references were made to the present European war.

Treaty Menu is Arranged. As a Cabinet officer said later, the conversation was "entirely neutral." Secretary Bryan arranged the following menu:

Neutrality soup, French olives, white raitfish, Spanish omelette, English mutton chops, rice croquettes a la Peking, French peas, corn O'Brien, Miami salad, American ice cream, cooling tea.

Will Receive Belgians. President Wilson, it became known to-day, had made no reply to the messages from Emperor William and President Poincaré of France relating to the use of dum-dum bullets in the war.

The President to-morrow will receive the commission of Belgian officials who have come from their country especially to lay before him their complaint

PRESIDENT YUAN.

Not Popular with San Francisco Chinese.

Instead of celebrating President Yuan Shih-kai's birthday, as had been requested by the Chinese Foreign Office in a message sent to the San Francisco Consulate, Chinatown ignored the head of the republic, and hotheaded partisans went so far as to tear the picture of the President off the walls of the Six Companies' reception room and smash it into bits on the floor, says a San Francisco journal.

The population of San Francisco's local Chinatown comes for the most part from southern China, and the sentiment is almost unanimous against Yuan Shih-kai and in favour of Sun Yat-sen, who is heading the uprising against the President. Yuan Shih-kai is accused of conducting the affairs of the republic in a high-handed manner and the request that his birthday be celebrated is pointed to as typical of his unrepresentative attitude.

The last thing that has irritated the local Chinese is Yuan Shih-kai's failure to acknowledge the telegraphic messages sent by Chinese in America asking his aid at Washington in framing a new exclusion bill.

So yesterday, instead of devoting themselves to celebrating the President's birthday, the Chinese went about their business. Chinatown's flagpoles, with the exception of those over the consulate and the Sam Yip society, one of the Six Companies, were bare. The day meant nothing in the Oriental quarter. The celebration consisted of an argument here and another there, big red posters on the deal walls, flouting the President of the Republic, and a broken picture lying on the floor of the Six Companies' home on Stockton Street.

Jesuit v. Germans.

Father Bernard Vaughan, the Jesuit preacher, speaking at Hull, expressed his anxiety to go to the front, and said he could account for at least two Germans.

against alleged violation of civilized warfare in the German invasion.

It is generally understood that the President will make a general statement after the Belgians have seen him, covering their protest as well as the messages from the German Emperor and the French President, reiterating the neutrality of the United States.

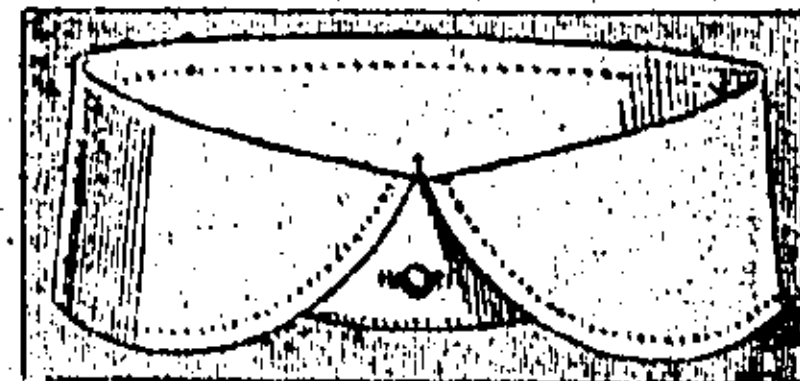
TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **TUESDAY, the 10th November, 1914,** commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 3 Carnarvon Villas, Kowloon, A Quantity of Household Furniture. (Full particulars from catalogue). On view from Monday, the 9th inst. Terms—Cash on delivery. **GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.**

Summit

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40 CENTS EACH 6 FOR \$2.25
There is a bold sweep to the front of this collar allowing ample room for a large knot tie. The popularity of the large size tie has emphasized a need for this collar.

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- 5494 } NIGHTS of GLADNESS Waltz.
THE POEM
1460 } ANSWER to AMOUREUSE
LOVE'S TEARS
1458 } TRES CHIC One Step.
HE'D HAVE TO GET UNDER
1463 } TANGOLETTE Tango.
A GOOD FELLOW
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"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £8 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

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Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	21st Nov.	27th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.....	\$Aitsuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 16,000 \$Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 23,000	{WEDNES., 4th Nov. at 10 a.m. {WEDNES., 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	\$Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	{TUES., 17th Nov. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000	{FRI., 20th Nov. at noon.
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CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500	{SATUR., 7th Nov.
--	--	----------------------

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.		
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		

SHANGHAI and Kobe	\$Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500	{FRIDAY, 16th Nov.
Kobe & Yokohama	Kitano Maru Capt. Coye T. 16,000	{TUES., 10th Nov. at 11 a.m.

\$ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.
PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 23rd February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 1st March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to
Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Luchow	5th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Chenan	8th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Chinhua	10th Nov. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation, midships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. And Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 4th Nov., 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

The S.S. Tambov, 4,441 R.T., Commander Alexiev, is expected to arrive here on or about the 11th November and expected to sail to Vladivostok via Japan on or about the 16th November.

This steamer has good passenger accommodation.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
Agent.

Hongkong, Oct. 28, 1914.

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tjimanock	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.
Tjikembang	SHAI	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tjipanas	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	SHAI	2nd half Nov.
Tjiluwong	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tjilaroem	JAVA	1st half Dec.		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building. 115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Sat., 14th Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£80. " " £95.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

"Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co."

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA
CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wed., 2nd December.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams		14th Nov. 11 a.m.
St. Albans	21st Nov.	18th Dec.
Eastern	12th Dec.	8th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 6th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haichang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 10th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCOW.

Haitan	J. W. Evans	SATUR., 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.
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FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 4th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 8th Nov. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. O. Bjornstahl, second

officer, Kungping, has resigned.

Mr. Jamieson, second officer

Taishan, has gone second officer,

Kungping.

Mr. McIntosh has been appointed

second officer, Taishan.

Mr. J. H. Macaulay has gone

third engineer, Kamsang.

Mr. W. J. Singleton, second

officer, Kamsang, has resigned.

Mr. R. V. Jones has been

appointed fourth engineer, Kamsang.

Mr. W. G. Wheeler, fourth

engineer, Kamsang, has resigned.

Mr. O. Alexander, second

officer, Lounawo, has gone super-

numerary second officer, Fausang.

Mr. G. D. Treasore, a super-

numerary second officer, Fausang,

has resigned.

Mr. R. Winteron, from leave,

has gone second engineer,

Yuenang.

Mr. J. Burns, acting second

engineer, Yuenang, has gone

third engineer, same ship.

Mr. E. D. Davies, from leave,

has gone third engineer, Chun-

sang.

Mr. H. Thomas, super-numerary,

Foushing, has gone third en-

gineer, Fausang.

Mr. O. W. Glover, third en-

gineer, Fausang, is awaiting

orders.

Mr. F. T. Gile, from leave, has

gone chief officer, Yungang.

Mr. R. McNair, acting chief

officer, Yungang, has gone

second officer, same ship.

Mr. J. Ansell, acting second

engineer, Yungang, has gone

third engineer, same ship.

Mr. A. A. Pellew, third

engineer, Yungang, is awaiting

orders.

Mr. D. Smith, from leave, has

gone chief engineer, Esang.

Mr. T. Simpson, from leave,

has gone acting chief engineer,

Kintung.

Mr. J. L. Timbrell, second

engineer, Wuhu, is on leave.

Mr. A. Malan, third engineer,

Liangchow, has gone acting

second engineer, Wuhu.

Mr. J. Marshall, acting chief

engineer, Wuhu, is on reserve.

Mr. J. McGillivray, from re-

serve, has gone acting chief

engineer, Wuhu.

Mr. S. W. Windrim, third

engineer, Hupoh, has gone third

engineer, Liangchow.

Mr. J. Mathias, chief officer,

Tungting, is on leave.

Mr. A. Herd, second officer,

Wuchang, has gone acting chief

officer, Tungting.

Mr. O. West, second officer,

Ngaukin, has gone second officer,

Tungchow.

Mr. J. M. Anderson, chief

officer, Anhui, has gone super-

numerary, same ship.

Mr. O. J. Thompson, super-

numerary, Anhui, has gone chief

officer, same ship.

Mr. J. W. Scott, second officer,

Anhui, has resigned.

Mr. G. P. Christie, super-

numerary, Hain Peking, has gone

third engineer, Hupoh.

Mr. J. E. Rancie, from leave,

has gone super-numerary chief

engineer, Hain Peking.

Mr. V. A. Large, second officer,

Tungchow, is on reserve.

Mr. H. M. Rogers, second

officer, Ichang, has resigned.

Mr. W. J. Poustie, from reserve,

has gone second officer, Ichang.

Shipping and Engineering.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Foochow	Taksang	Thur., 5th Nov. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 7th Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via S'hai		
& Weihaiwei	Cheongshing	Sun., 8th Nov. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Thur., 12th Nov. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing," "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Onefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Davao, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 Subject to change without Notice

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	4th Nov.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, V'VER, S'FILE		
TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	24th Nov.
VIA HONOLULU		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
 Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo, at current Rates.
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Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS
 FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
 STRUCTURAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
 ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
 AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
 Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
 Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

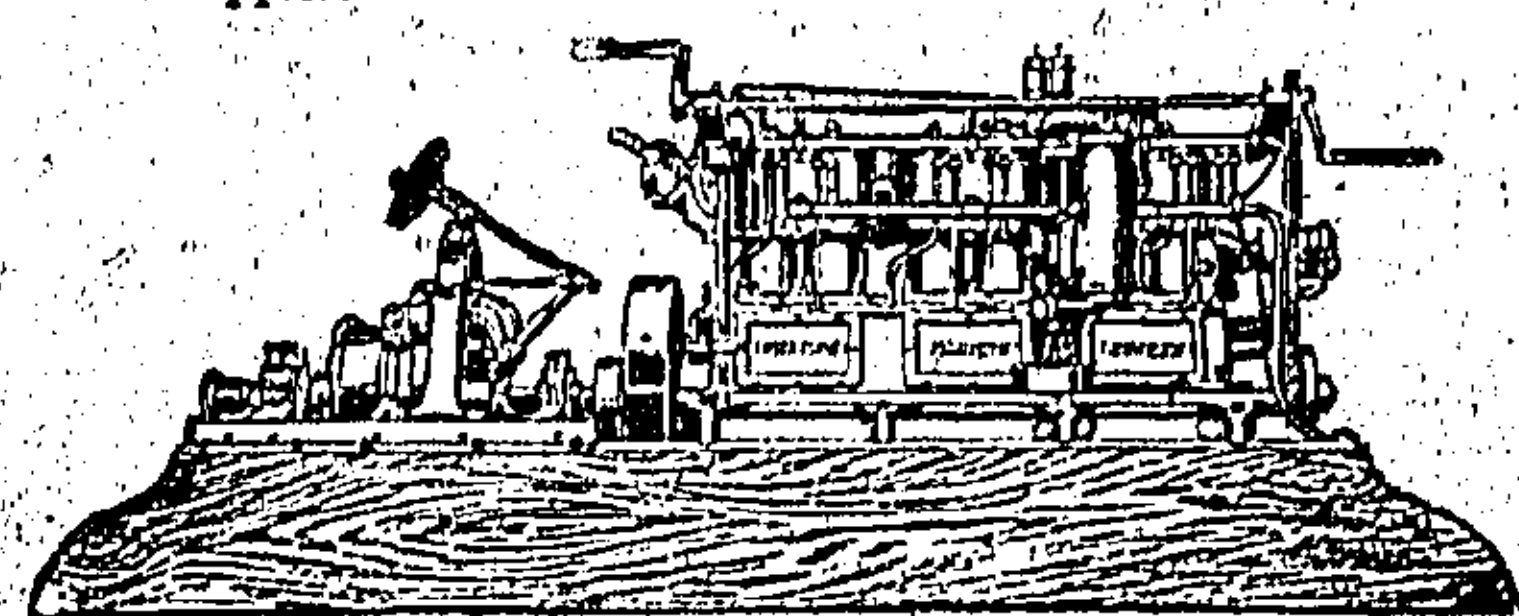
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
 displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
 efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
 HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons,
 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
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AGENTS for—**JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
 150 H. P.
 As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
 B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
 BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
 CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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 VEHICLES, etc.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOODOCK"

Telephone No. 771.

VESSLS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be De- spatched.
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	4 Nov.
M'les, L'don A'werp via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	4 Nov.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nankin	P. & O.	6 Nov.
Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool	Phemius	B. & S.	7 Nov.
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Achilles	B. & S.	20 Nov.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nellore	P. & O.	25 Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Suez Canal	Saint Fillans	J. M. Co.	6 Nov.
Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, etc.	Cyclops	B. & S.	9 Nov.
San Francisco & San Pedro &c.	Hazel Dollar	R. D. Co.	10 Nov.
V'toria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Panama M.	O. S. K.	11 Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14 Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24 Nov.
V'ia, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	26 Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	2 Dec.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8 Dec.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12 Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	14 Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18 Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Taksang	J. M. Co.	5 Nov.
Shanghai	Nub'a	P. & O.	6 Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	6 Nov.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	7 Nov.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	10 Nov.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nazoya	P. & O.	16 Nov.
Vladivostok via Japan	Iambou	R. V. F.	16 Nov.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	18 Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	18 Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	18 Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	19 Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	20 Nov.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo			
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikwang	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjinanua	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjinanook	J.C.J. L.	E. half N.
Japan	Tjikodas	J.C.J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

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Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will
 next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the
 2nd December.

VESSLS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Torridge, Br. s.s. 2,295, Carter, 26th inst.—
 Singapore, 19th inst., Coal—Or-
 der.

Atholl, Br. s.s. 3,031, S. Saxby, 26th inst.—
 Yokohama, Ballast—D. & Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,188, G. H. Tough,
 27th inst.—Manila, 24th inst.,
 Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kaho, Chi. s.s. 981, Hoeg, 27th Oct.—Sal-
 gon, 22nd Oct., Rice—Chinese.

Manchuria, Am. s.s. 7,750, A. Dixon, 27th
 inst.—San Francisco, Gen.—P.
 M. S. S. Co.

Chili, Fr. s.s. 3,246, L. F. de Bousse, 2nd
 inst.—Shanghai, 30th ult., Gen.—
 T. & Co.

Jinsen Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,347, I. Terada, 23th
 Oct.—Moji, 22nd Oct., Gen.—N.
 Y. K.

Dairen Maru, Jap. s.s. K. Nari, 28th inst.—
 Java, 17th inst., Gen.—Order.

Liangehow, Br. s.s. 1,220, W. Benson, 28th
 Oct.—Shanghai, 25th Oct., Gen.—
 B. & S.

Glenfalloch, Br. s.s. 1,434, Bainbridge,
 29th Oct.—Amoy, 27th Oct., Gen.—
 Chinese.

Changsha, Br. s.s. 1,480, F. O. Gambrell,
 29th Oct.—Melbourne, Gen.—B.
 & S.

Keomun, Br. s.s. 5,866, J. R. Collette, 30th
 Oct.—Singapore, 26th Oct., Gen.—
 B. & S.

Knelchow, Br. 1,220, Fo. syth, 30th Oct.—
 Tientsin, 23rd Oct., Gen.—B. & S.

Sutong, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 30th
 Oct.—Singapore, Gen.—J. M. &
 Co.

Taksang, Br. s.s. 977, W. McClure, 1st
 inst.—Newchwang, 25th ult.,
 Pens—J. M. & Co.

Rubi, Amer. 1,403, J. Miles, 29th Oct.—
 Saigon, 25th Oct., Rice—S. T. &
 Co.

Teun, Br. s.s. 1,600, J. Robinson, 30th Oct.—
 Manila, 27th Oct., Gen.—B. &
 S.

Horoules, Norw. 3,789, Wilhelmsen, 30th
 Oct.—Chingwantao, 22nd Oct.,
 Coal—D. & Co.

Yamato Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,674, Z. Baba,
 29th Oct.—Karatsu, 23rd Oct.,
 Coal—Uzuki & Co.

Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,222, D' R. Davies,
 31st Oct.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. &
 S.

Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,844, S. Tomioka,
 30th Oct.—Manila, 28th Oct., Gen.—
 N. Y. K.

Atsuta Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,043, M. Yoshika,
 2nd inst.—Yokohama, 30th ult.,
 Gen.—N. Y. K.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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 Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	BREADTH HEADSTY	DEPTH OVER BILGE	DEPTH OVER SPRING TIDES	SPRINGS	RAVE
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	16' top 10' bottom	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	210	14'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	210	14'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	210	14'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	210	14'	10'	10'	10'	10'
TAIKOO-TSUI						
Compassion Dock	400	14'	10'	10'	10'	10'
ABERDEEN						
Patent Dock	410	14'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Dock	410	14'	10'	10'	10'	10'

HEAD
 OFFICE: KOWLOON.
 Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Tsimsho Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS
 Telephone No. 20 Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914.

LICENSING SESSIONS.

The Chairman on Proper Office Provision.

The annual Licensing Sessions were held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Olud Sierra presided, others present being the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. G. G. Alabaster, Mr. D. W. Craddock, Mr. R. O. Hutchins, Mr. H. W. Bird and G. A. Woodcock (Clerk).

The applications were as follows:—

Publicans' Licences.—James Harper Taggart, Hongkong Hotel; Robert Herbert North, King Edward Hotel; F. Reichmann, Grand Hotel; George Green, Criterion Hotel; Thomas Reid Nicol, Imperial Hotel; B. Rattinjee, Royal George Hotel; F. Gallagher, Belle View Hotel; W. A. Chopard, Astor House Hotel; R. A. Uschmann, Station Hotel.

Hotel Keepers' Adjunct Licences.—P. O. Peuster, Peak Hotel; Kaokuzo Uyesaki, Tokyo Hotel; Tokuzo Uyesaki, Nippon Hotel; Tei Tei-wing, Stag Hotel.

Restaurant Keepers' Adjunct Licences.—Ellen H. J. King, Cafe Weismann, Ltd.; Robert Howard, Alexandra Cafe; Kyujin Suban, Haranaga Hotel; Sohehi Yoshizawa, Yoshizawa Hotel.

The licence of the Grand Hotel was not granted. Re the Criterion Hotel application, by Mr. George Green, the Chairman said the Board had decided to renew the licence until next year, but he was to warn the applicant that there had been some talk of disturbance there and that if there was any further report of such occurrences it would be a question of withdrawing his licence.

In granting the renewal of the licence of the Royal George Hotel, Kowloon, the Chairman informed the applicant, H. Rattinjee, that it had been remarked that although there was a considerable frontage to the hotel on two roads, it did not possess a proper office which visitors to the hotel could find on going in, near the entrance of the hotel. From the door there was a staircase and a shelf, but there was no office. Anyone going to enquire for a room or a guest, or to ask any question, could not find anywhere to make the enquiry except he went into a room that was apparently a bar.

The applicant:—There is an office there, and it has been in existence for the last three years.

The Chairman:—Where?

The applicant:—Behind the staircase.

The Chairman said there was no office and there was nothing but a heap of rubbish under the stairs.

The applicant:—There is no rubbish at all there, sir; if the Board desire—

The Chairman:—Then dilapidated furniture, and if anyone goes there of an evening to make an enquiry they can find no-one except a Sikh watchman.

The applicant:—There is a man there.

The Chairman:—As a matter of fact the office does not exist and what you call an office is not an office in the general acceptance of the term. You must provide a proper office although it may be necessary to encroach on the room at present devoted to billiards and the bar. That is the condition of renewing your licence.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett:—Do you live on the premises?—Yes, I do. You must have someone who can speak English.

The Chairman:—You must make the office to the satisfaction of the Board, who will probably visit you.

All the other applications were granted, with the exception of

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. CANTLIE.

Former Hongkong Surgeon Honoured.

At a meeting held recently in the large hall of the Polytechnic, Regent-street, W., Dr. Cathgart said that he had been approached by a number of those attending classes at the Polytechnic upon the subject of presenting Dr. James Cantlie, F.R.C.S., formerly of Hongkong, with a suitable testimonial for the enormous amount of work he had done, and was still doing, in connection with ambulance work. Dr. Cantlie had cherished a certain scheme for many years, however, and he knew that nothing would be more acceptable to him than help to found a centre for higher training in ambulance work. Dr. Cantlie then explained his scheme, and in accordance with his wishes the following resolution was passed:—That the testimonial to Dr. James Cantlie, in recognition of his lifelong devotion to Ambulance work, take the form of a sum of money towards the foundation of the College of Ambulances and the Humanitarian Corps, to render "First Aid to the Needy, in conformity with the address we have just heard." The headquarters of "The College of Ambulances" have already been established at 3 and 4, Vere-street, W., which Mr. James Boynton, M.P., has lent rent free for twelve months.

FOOTBALL MEETING.

A general meeting of football Clubs is to be held at the Royal Artillery (Victoria) Barracks on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 5.30 p.m. Eight Clubs may send two delegates, and it is very desirable that all Clubs should be suitably represented in view of the importance of the items on the agenda. The following business will be transacted:—

Election of teams to membership for current season.

Receive the minutes of the annual general meeting and take any necessary action thereon, including election of Management Committee.

Receive Hon. Treasurer's current financial statement of League finances, and to take any action thereon.

Election of Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

NO OWNER.

Packet of "Hardware" Confiscated.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Detective Sergt. Wills made an application for an order for the confiscation of a packet of "hardware" which had been seized at the Hongkong Parcel Express and Storage Company, Duddell Street.

According to the police, the parcel had been there since August last and on examination it has been found to contain a double-barrelled sporting gun, accessories, fifty empty cartridges and 12½ rounds of .38 long revolver ammunition. The packet had been consigned from Shanghai to Kwong-Wai Yuen per s.s. Yungchow and had been described as hardware. The owner could not be found for the goods.

The order asked for was made.

that of R. A. Uschmann, Station Hotel, Kowloon, which was withdrawn; and the application of Tei Tei-wing, Stag Hotel, which was held over.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chalmers, V. D., state:—

Appointments and Promotions. H. E. the Governor has been pleased to promote 2nd Lieut. A. E. Wright and G. Norington to the Rank of Lieutenant to date November 2nd, 1914.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to grant to Mr. J. D. Dobby a temporary Commission as Lieutenant in the H. K. V. C. to date 2.11.14.

Joined.

The following gentlemen having joined the Corps are posted as follows:—Pte. E. G. Stewart, Pte. R. W. Barry, Pte. F. A. Britton Scouts Co.; Sapper F. J. Dickie Engineer Co.; Pte. C. F. V. Ribeiro to Right Section M. G. Co.; Pte. J. Bentley to Scouts Co.; Sapper I. E. Channett to Engineer Co.; Pte. F. E. Chantney and Pte. T. A. Longulin Scouts Co.; Pte. H. G. Chamberlain, Signalling Section; Sapper E. C. Norris Engineer Co.; Pte. W. G. Love and Pte. H. Bates Scouts Co.; Sapper J. C. Hillies Engineer Company; Pte. B. Hurle; Pte. P. J. Jennings; Pte. A. G. Jacobs Signalling Section; Sapper L. J. Blackburn to Engineer Co.; Pte. J. Stewart to Signalling Section; Sapper W. A. Hovels to Engineer Co.; Pte. P. T. Julian to Signalling Section; Gr. J. Miller to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery; Pte. L. B. Johnson to Scouts Co.; Pte. S. Hidden to Signalling Section; Gr. G. Garri to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery; Sapper J. C. Butler to Engineer Co.; Pte. B. E. Thomas to Signalling Section.

Resignations and Transfer.

Sapper O. D. Gander is permitted to resign dated 10.10.14. Gr. N. Lee-Smith is permitted to resign dated 20.10.14. Pte. V. H. Galbraith is permitted to resign dated 2.11.14.

Pte. J. D. Watt Centre Section M. G. Co. is transferred to Stretcher Bearer Section to date 9.9.14.

Parades.

Parades for to-morrow Thursday 5th instant, 6.15 p.m. Civil Service Co., and Right Section M. G. Co., under Capt. Churchill. Left Section M. G. Co., under Capt. Armstrong. Senior officer will detail instructors as required.

5.15 p.m. List joined Recruits under Sergt. Major. Signalling Section under Sergt. Blair. Centre Section M. G. Co. and Artillery Battery Bayonet Exercises etc. under Sergt. Major Colley D. O. L. I. Two Sections Scouts Co. fall in at Volunteer Headquarters for M. G. Drill and instruction. Remainder Scouts Company under Company Officers.

Detail. On duty, Group 2. Officers on duty, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Churchill & Lt. Lindsell. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Lindsell. To furnish Guard to-night, Left Section M. G. Co., to-morrow, Civil Service Company. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Corp. Ellis; to-morrow Sgt. Barlow.

OPIUM POSSESSION.

A charge of being in unlawful possession of 90 tablets of opium was preferred against a Chinese this morning, at the Police Court, by Revenue Officer Wilden.

Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Harding and Agassiz, defended.

The case for the prosecution was that a seaman employed on board one of the first boats was commissioned to carry out the negotiations for the purchase, and through his instrumentality the defendant was secured with the opium in the house.

The case was remanded until Saturday.

WAR ITEMS.

Splendid Australian Equipment. Melbourne, Oct. 2.—As part of the Australian Imperial Expeditionary Force there will be a motor transport section, upon which to place the equipment to make it one of the most efficient and excellent branches of the force in petrol-driven vehicles. Over £250,000 have been spent, and more money will be provided to thoroughly equip the units.

Colonel Legge's first work after his arrival from England to take up the duties of the Chief of the General Staff was the organization of this mechanical transport. He selected men of high business ability to obtain about 120 motor-driven vehicles for ammunition columns, and the divisional supply column. A unit of 200 strong, all picked mechanics and expert drivers, has been secured for the supply column.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moon, who had charge of the Australian Army Service Corps unit in charge. There will be two motor workshops with the column, two armoured motor cars for convoy purposes, and ten motor cycles. The workshops, which are being fitted at the Newport railway workshops, will contain all the instruments and tools necessary for effecting repairs to motor vehicles. The motive power for driving lathes, etc., will be supplied by the motor engine of the vehicle itself.

Besides the supply branch, there is also being organized, under Colonel Tambridge, the divisional ammunition supply column, which will consist of a larger fleet of petrol-driven vehicles than the supply column, and will also include workshops and motor cycles for communication purposes.

Germans Agast. Rotterdam, October 2.—The Germans here are agast at the tone of the latest Berlin newspapers, which are preparing the German people for defeat.

Official messages admit that the German troops may be compelled to abandon certain places, but ask for a suspension of judgment until the result of the combined operations is known.

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "The announcement of an extensive attack against the German flank is not calculated to relieve anxiety, but we know that the German lines are protected by broad echelons. Even if fresh French and British forces advance north-eastward they are bound to encounter echelons which German commanders have withheld in expectation of such advances."

"The influence of the British reinforcements is showing itself more and more. They are effective to impede, though the results will not be lasting. Why not admit this, because victory must be ours, and the more its difficulties the greater the honour."

"Around Verdun the decisive moment is approaching. We forced our way through the cutworks, but found on the heights westward of the Meuse a very strong position prepared by the enemy."

"The French are experts at building positions. Their obstinacy in defence and attack deserves recognition, and has taught a lesson to all who expected an easy time."

Rabies in the Philippines.

An incipient outbreak of rabies has been reported in the province of Albay, where several persons bitten by mad dogs during the past two weeks are now under the Pasteur treatment. The local health authorities have the situation well under control, says the Manila Bulletin, and on their recommendation the provincial board will immediately approve a law compelling the muzzling of all dogs permitted to run at large.

LONDON SPY CHARGE.

Remarkable Evidence at Bow Street.

Carl Gustav Ernst, of Caledonian-road, Islington, was again remanded at Bow-street on September 28, charged with an offence under the Official Secrets Act.

The allegation was that he was a paid spy in the German Secret Service, acting through a notorious organiser named Steinbauer. The correspondence seized contained references to numerous espionage cases at the naval ports.

Mr. S. Yardley Tilley, solicitor, appeared for the accused at the outset, but afterwards withdrew from the case.

Mr. Bodkin, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said the case was a peculiar one, partly because of the way in which it came before the Court. On August 4 the prisoner was charged with contravening the Official Secrets Act, with a view to his being dealt with under the new Alien Restriction Act. He declared that he "knew nothing about it," and described it as a ridiculous charge.

After he was remanded, his deportation was ordered by the Secretary of State, and he was conveyed to Brixton Prison pending a suitable opportunity for him to be sent to Germany. While there he appealed to the Home Office for release. He stated in his petition that he was absolutely innocent of any crime or felony, that he had nothing to do with the Official Secrets Act, and that had the police discovered any documents at his premises they would have produced them at the police-court. He protested that he was an Englishman, born in London, and had carried on business for sixteen years as a hairdresser in Caledonian-road, where an official from Pentonville was among his customers. His petition concluded:—

"If I am sent to Germany I shall be arrested as an English spy, and shall thus get out of the frying pan into the fire."

He added that he had a German wife and had German friends, and probably "some scandal" was responsible for his arrest.

Inquiries proved the truth of his statement that he was a British subject, and it was not possible to detain him further under the Aliens Restriction Act. He was re-arrested outside the prison gates as a spy on the country to which he owed his allegiance.

German Secret Service.

Prisoner, said counsel, first came under the suspicion of the authorities in October, 1911, and it was clear that from then until January this year he had been a spy in the pay of the German Secret Service. The man who was practically his master was named Steinbauer—a member and organiser of the German Secret Service—whose name had figured in almost every espionage case investigated in this country during the past three or four years. The accused's duties were two-fold:—

He was to receive from Steinbauer in Germany letters enclosed in envelopes having the appearance of ordinary business communications, and post them here to various members of the organisation. His second duty was to make enquiries from time to time about persons and places which Steinbauer thought would be useful to the German Secret Service. For this work he was paid out-of-pocket expenses and a retainer fee of £1 a month, which was increased to 30s. when he pointed out the risk and importance of what he was doing.

"This system was perfectly well known to our authorities," commented counsel—"perfectly well-known from the commence-

ment in 1911, and the hairdresser's shop in Caledonian-road was accordingly kept under observation."

Letters Traced.

Letters delivered to the accused were first opened by the authorities, traced and filed. They included a large number of letters from Germany, chiefly Potsdam, and he himself sent communications to Potsdam and Berlin. The letters were posted in different districts in London. The letters from Germany were written on English notepaper, and enclosed in English envelopes, which the prisoner had forwarded—in one instance as samples, which were so numerous that Steinbauer had to pay excessively for them at the other end. By opening this correspondence the authorities obtained a most useful accumulation of information.

It appeared that Steinbauer's nom de guerre was "Mr. Reumers," while letters sent to the accused's shop were addressed "J. Walters, c/o K. G. Ernst," and sometimes "W. Walters." These names were adopted at the suggestion of the prisoner, and when it was suggested that he should alter the name again, he declined, saying that he had told his staff he was receiving letters for Walters, a former customer, who had left his wife in the lurch.

Spies at the Ports.

The communications sent to him for distribution were addressed to German spies at Chatham, Sheerness, and various other places, and an extremely useful discovery was a list of the names and addresses of these spies.

The fact that "this wonderfully clever system" was quite well known here was quite unexpected by the defendant. Some of the letters opened, under powers which the Post Office authorities possessed, contained references to various espionage cases at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Glasgow, London, and elsewhere. In a number of them the prisoner was requested to keep an eye on certain persons and find out as much as he could about them, as it was believed that they were connected with the Intelligence Department of the War Office. He was also asked to make enquiries about a City firm, and he mentioned an interesting fact to Steinbauer that he had discovered their office was directly opposite those occupied by the late Captain Bertram Stewart, who promised there was a solicitor.

In other envelopes he received letters addressed to a sailor on one of His Majesty's ships and to a German in Portland Harbour. He afterwards wrote to Steinbauer saying he had posted the letter to the sailor in the West End. He also referred to the arrest of Captain Stewart, and enclosed newspaper cuttings. It would be shown that he was in constant communication with persons named Kruger and Kramer.

East Coast Defences.

In one letter he drew Steinbauer's attention to a magazine article dealing with East Coast defences, accompanied by a map of the East Coast.

Another letter contained a reference to the Parrott case in the autumn of 1912 and to other espionage prosecutions. Many letters enclosed accounts of expenditure, and there were receipts for 100-mark notes and 25 bank notes remitted to him. In January last, when he had been asked to make enquiries about a company in Somersetshire, he replied that business ties prevented his giving attention to the matter, although he had before been as far as Sheffield on enquiry work, and he asked to be relieved from his engagement. He accordingly covered his connection with the German Secret Service.

It was interesting to note, added counsel, that the prisoner

FRENCH POLITICS

Old Lord Kitchener Force the Cabinet Out.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Evening World, a day publishes an interview with Dr. Fred S. Mason of New York, who returned on the Olympic, in which the physician says he was informed by a high French official that it was Lord Kitchener, Great Britain's minister of war, who forced the resignation of the French Cabinet shortly after the outbreak of the war.

Dr. Mason, according to the Evening World, is a close friend of Surgeon General Bell of the British expeditionary force in France, and the following is a report of the facts as they were told to him:—

"When 100,000 British under General French were opposed by 225,000 Germans of General von Kluck's army at Mons, General French saw that he was in a desperate situation. In danger of being annihilated, he sent an earnest appeal for 40,000 troops to the French military commander of that district."

French Are Three Days Late. The French commander did not respond to General French's appeal for three days, and by that time the British had managed to cut their way out of the Germans by almost superhuman effort and at a tremendous loss. They were in full retreat away from Mons when the reinforcements arrived. Though General French made casual mention of the failure of the French forces to assist him in his official report designed for publication, he sent a more complete and bitter complaint direct to Lord Kitchener, saying that the failure of the French to answer his plea had put the whole army in jeopardy.

Kitchener Bosses Poincare.

Lord Kitchener was furious. He made a secret trip to Paris and laid his complaint against the dilatory French commander before President Poincare and the French war minister. The latter, who was a friend of the general, complained against, refused to punish him. Then Kitchener threatened the president of France with the practical withdrawal of the British expeditionary forces from the field unless the general were court-martialed.

President Poincare, eager to make every concession to Lord Kitchener, forced the resignation of his whole cabinet, which was disposed to back up the war minister in opposition to Lord Kitchener. This was on August 26. A serious crisis in the affairs of the allies was thus averted, and Kitchener triumphed."

offered to meet Steinbauer at Hall if he came to England, but that was the last place Steinbauer would wish to visit for he was perfectly well known by sight in this country.

Formal evidence having been given, the Magistrate ordered a week's remand.

Solicitor Withdraws. Mr. Tilley said he had had repeated assurances from the prisoner and others that he was an innocent man, but he was sure Mr. Bodkin would not make an opening statement which he could not justify, and he felt bound to withdraw from the case. He was convinced that he could not adequately perform his duty to his client, who had told him he was as much an anti-German as he was.

Mr. Hopkins: I am sorry to hear you say that, because he wants your able assistance. He will have an opportunity of obtaining other legal advice if he wishes.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **SATURDAY, the 7th November, 1914,** commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, **A Fine Collection of Antique China & Curios** from Ming to T'owkwang dynasties comprising:—
5-coloured, 3-coloured Vases, Bowls, Plates, Jars, Incense Burners, Figures, etc., etc.
also
Old Bronzes, Pekin Cl'isone, Snuff Bottles and Ornaments in Jade, Crystal and Agate, etc., etc.
On view from Friday, the 6th November, 1914.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

AUCTIONS.

By order of the Mortgagees Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION** on **THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, 1914** at 3 p.m. at his sales room Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, **The Following valuable Leasehold Property** situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section A of Marine Lot No. 118 and The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 118 together with the messuages thereon respectively known as Nos. 54 and 55 Praya East and Nos. 52 and 53 Praya East. Term 999 years. Annual Crown rent \$18.32 and \$31.32 respectively.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, SAILING YACHT "GWEN"—(Hayward-Hayes Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

as "MANCHURIA".
The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Friday October 30th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday, November 2nd, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point September 31st, 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
All claims must be filed on or before Nov. 27th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

B. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show upper, and Light Refreshments **ALEXANDRA CAFE,**
Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A. D. C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE BLUE BIRD"

1st Performance Nov. 7th 2nd Performance Nov. 10th
3rd Performance Nov. 14th.

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS

By **MAURICE MAETERLINCK.**

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.
General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore
R. N. Anstruther, C.M.G., R.N.,
in aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS, 50 CHILDREN,
50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES.
Gala Night Saturday, November 7th.

DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS SOLD OUT.

PIT STALLS AT \$3 CAN NOW BE RESERVED.

Second Night Tuesday, November 10th.

Third Night Saturday, November 14th.

DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS \$3.00

PIT \$2.00 (these can now be reserved).

Commencing each evening at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking opens at **Moutrie's** to holders of Advance Tickets on October 27th at 9 a.m.
General Booking from October 29th.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH & THURSDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER,

The All Powerful Drama—in 2 parts.

"FASCINATION OF THE DANCE"

2,000 feet long.

And a Variety of Very Interesting Films.

FRIDAY, 6th November.

A GREAT GALA NIGHT

In aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Local Gentlemen will assist;

also

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Wednesday, 4th November,
THE BALKAN WAR PICTURE

"ADRIANOPLE"

the siege and final attack—(1,500 feet).

"THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION" (Feb. 1913).

"THE FOOTBALLER'S HONOUR"

a great sporting drama—Length 3,500 feet.

Saturday, 7th November.

"NICK WINTER & THE MYSTERIOUS BANK"

In 2 parts—Length 3,500 Feet.

NOTICES.



The most popular Virginia Cigarette sold in the Colony.

Price:—70 cents a tin.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, October 30, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Meat	Unit	Price
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast, — Shin	"	21
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	"	19
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	"	18
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" do., — Sirloin, — Ngau Lau	"	33
" Sausages, — Ngau Cheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains, — No	per set	12
" Tongue, fresh, — Ngau Li	each	60
" " corned, — Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head, — Ngau Tau	"	\$1.20
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	lb.	14
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	"	22
" Feet, — Ngau Keuk	each	12
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	"	12
" Tail, — Ngau Mo	"	20
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop, — Young Pui Kwat	lb.	26
" Leg, — Young Pui	"	26
" Shoulder, — Young Shan	"	24
" Saddle, — Young Shan	"	27
Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Chong	"	24
" Brains, — Chu No	per set	24
" Feet, — Chu Keuk	lb.	14
" Fry, — Chu Chap	"	16
" Head, — Chu Tau	"	18
" Heart, — Chu Sam	each	12
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver, — Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop, — Chu Pui Kwat	"	26
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	"	21
" Leg, — Chu Pui	"	30
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	"	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet, — Young Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart, — Young Sam	each	8
" Kidneys, — Young Yiu	"	12
" Liver, — Young Kon	lb.	27
Sucking Pigs, to order, — Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef, — Shang Ngau Yau	"	22
" Mutton, — Shang Young Yau	"	27
Veal, — Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages, — Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard, — Chu Yau	"	22

POULTRY.

Poultry	Unit	Price
Chicken, — Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	"	20
Ducks, — Ap	"	24
Doves, — Pan Kan	"	18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese, — Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each	30
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Squabs, — Sha Tsai	each	23
Turkeys, Cook, — Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65
" Hen, " " Na	"	45

FISH.

Fish	Unit	Price
Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream, — Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp, — Li Yu	"	22
Catfish, — Chik Yu	"	15
Codfish, — Man Yu	"	16
Crabs, — Hai	"	24
Cuttle Fish, — Mak Yu	"	18
Dab, — Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Dace, — Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish, — Tit To Sha	"	12
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water, — Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs, — Tin Kai	"	33
Grouper, — Shek Pan	"	45
Gudgeon, — Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings, — Tao Pak	"	23
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach, — Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	"	30
Maokarel, — Chi Yu	"	30
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet, — Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters, — Shang Ho	"	24
Parrot Fish, — Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch, — Tau Lo	"	24
Pike, — Fa Pau Fong	"	18
Pike, — Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns, — Ming Ha	"	40
Ray, — Fai Pa Sha	"	12
Rock Fish, — Shek Kiu Kung	"	18
Roach, — Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon, — Ma Yu	"	35
Shark, — Sha Yu	"	8
Shrimp, — Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps, — Ha	"	24
Snapper, — Lap Yu	"	32
Sole, — Tat Sha Yu	"	32
Tench, — Wan Yu	"	20
Tarbot, — Cho Hoi Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Keuk Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Fruits	Unit	Price
Almonds, — Rang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California), — Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Cheloo), — Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	18
" Small, — Hoi Tong	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heng Chin	lb.	18
" (brides), — Miao, — San Heng Chin	"	3

肉食

Meat	Unit	Price
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lut	"	10
Carambola, — Yeung To	"	10
Coconuts, — Ye Tee	each	12
Grapes, — Po Tai Tee	"	30
Lemons, China, — Ling Mang	"	8
" America, — Kam Shan Ling Mang	"	10
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
" Fresh, — Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
Oranges, (Canton), — Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	5
" Sweet, — Shan-shang Tim Ching	"	5
Pears, (American), — K'm San Shoot Lay	"	10
" (Canton), — Chai Li	"	10
Peanuts, — Fa Shang	"	10
Persimmons Large, — Hung Tsz	"	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Pun Ti Po Lo	each	1
" 2nd, — Chung-tang Po Lo	"	1
Plantain, — Tai Chiu	"	3
Plums, — Syatow, Hung Lai	"	15
Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau	each	15
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwai	"	15
Walnuts, — Hop To	lb.	15
" Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	"	15
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Vegetables	Unit	Price
Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chai	lb.	1
Chenck	"	1
Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Moou Pin Tan	"	1
" (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin	"	1
" Sprout, — Ah Chai	"	8
" Long, — Tan Kok	"	10
Beet Root, — Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash, — Fu Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuan Kwa	"	8
" Red, — Hung Ke	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), — Kai Tsoi	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai, — Ye Tsoi	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kan Shun	lb.	8
Carrots, — Kam Shan	"	8
Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Tsoi	"	12
Chillies Dried, — Kon Lap Chiu	"	10
" Red, — Hung Fa Chiu	"	30
" Green, — Ching Lap Chiu	"	10
Curry Stuff, English, — Ka Li Chu Liu	"	12
Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic, — San Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young, — San Tse Keung	"	6
" old, — Lo Keung	"	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn, — Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce, — Yeung Shang Tsoi	"	1
Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin, — Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh, — Shang Cho Ko	"	35
Musk Melon, Amer., — Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Krocks	"	1
Onions Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau	lb.	8
" Green, — Shang Chong	"	8
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Parsley, — Kun Tsoi	lb.	8
Green Peas, — Ching Tau	lb.	8
Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Shu Tsa	"	3
" Japan, — Yut Fun Shu Tsa	"	3
" American, — Fa Ki Shu Tsa	"	8
" Foochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tsa	"	8
Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tsa	"	12
Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong	"	12
Sage, — Tse So	"	8
Shallots, — Kon Chong Tau	"	8
Spinach, — Yin Tsoi	"	5
Tomatoes, — Han Ke	"	8
Taro, — Wa Tau	"	8
Turnips Punt, (Long), — Lo Pak	"	5
" English, — Yeung Lo Pak	"	5
Vegetable Marrow, — Chit Ha	"	4
" (American), — Kan-san Chit Ha	"	4
Water Cress, — Sai Yeung Tsoi	"	15
" Lily root, — Lin Ng'u	"	8
Yams, — Ta Shu	"	8
" English, — Yeung Kan Choi	"	8
Tau	"	8

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against	Britain.
"	Russia.
"	France.
"	Belgium.
Austria against	Serbia.
"	Russia.
"	Britain.
"	France.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.
Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.
Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.
Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.
Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.
Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.
1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.
July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.
July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.
July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.
Since Fighting Began.
July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.
July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.
August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rates 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on German near Proskien; no casualties.
August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.
August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.
August 4.—Earl Kitchener's resignation accepted. He is recalled.

declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.
August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig. Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey.

August 18.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians on Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000.

British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apis, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortress of La Fere and Lion, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Conspicue, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government moves to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailcz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Nikolaieff and Rikawaska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,064; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czarnowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Oressy and Hogue sunk by German's mines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Loud fighting begins around Taintan.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting at Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Yverness.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Esingtan, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the

big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government moves to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government moves to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Ponopores (Emden's supply ship) off Samartra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks

Austrian cruiser off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Crefeld arrives at Lys. Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Bidge sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole

Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemohug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passport. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

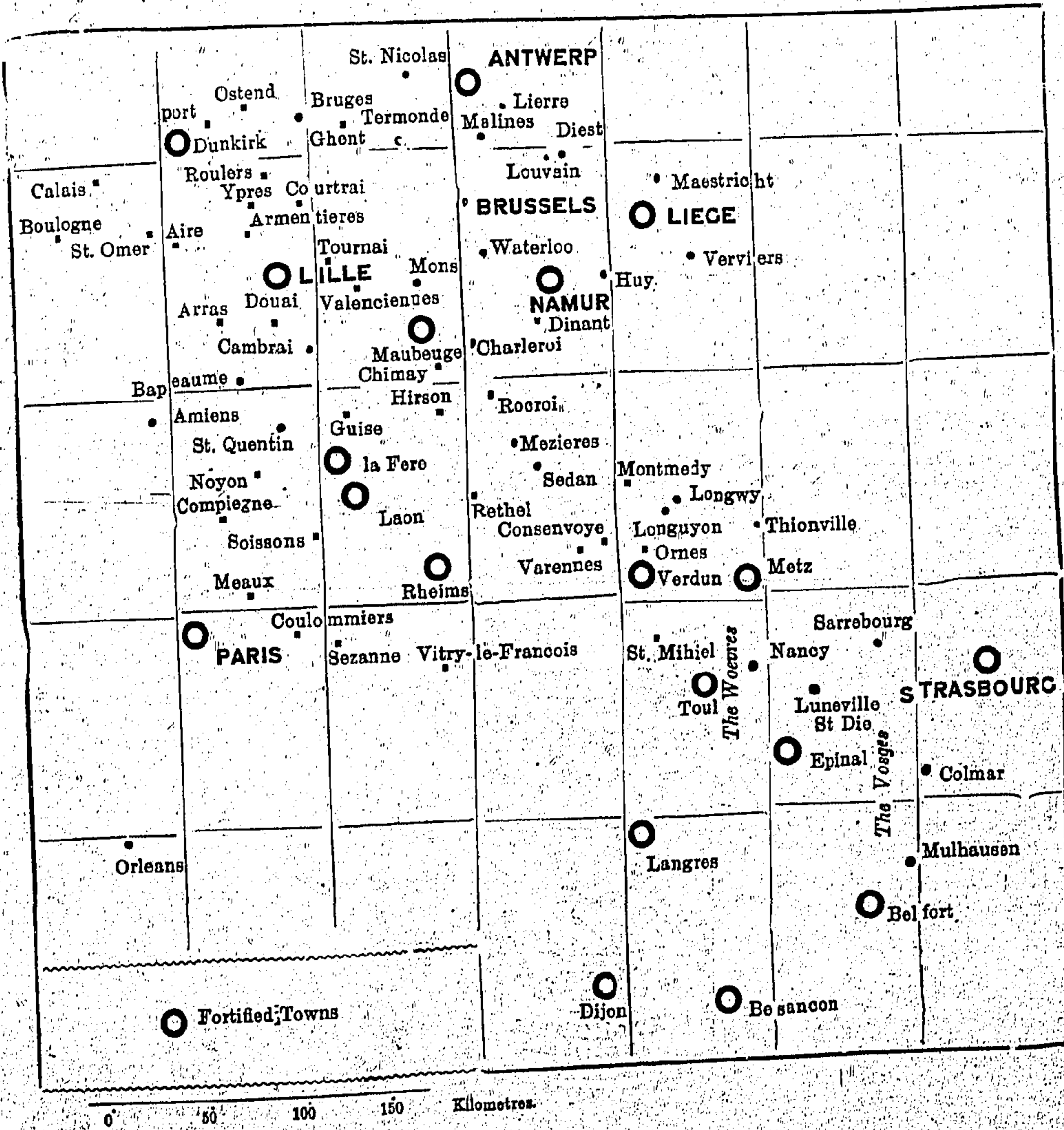
British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Telling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Germans have attempted another offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but all their attacks have been repulsed. The Allies have also made progress in the centre and on the Right.

